

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

THE NONDISCRIMINATION IN EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS ACT OF 1999

HON. THOMAS E. PETRI

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 4, 1999

Mr. PETRI. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Nondiscrimination in Employee Benefits Act of 1999. This legislation will require that employers offering benefits to associates of their employees who are not spouses or dependents of those employees not discriminate on the basis of the nature of the relationship between the employee and the designated associates.

For many years health and other benefits provided by employers were available only to the employee and his or her spouse and children. Today, more and more employers are permitting unmarried employees to designate someone else for similar coverage, but only if the employee and the other person declare that they are in a homosexual relationship. This is done in the name of nondiscrimination and homosexual rights. However, in too many cases these policies themselves discriminate, even against some family members. In one case involving constituents of mine, the employee has her mother living with her. Her employer-provided health insurance will not allow coverage of her mother; however if they were unrelated and declared that the relationship was romantic in nature, her company's policy would allow coverage. This is clearly unfair. Why should we, in this manner, set homosexual relationships above all other relationships between unmarried individuals? Mr. Speaker, my bill simply requires that if a company allows an employee to choose someone to receive such benefits, the choice must be open to all equally. I ask that a copy of the bill be included in the RECORD.

H.R. —

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE

This Act may be cited as the "Nondiscrimination in Employee Benefits Act of 1999".

SEC. 2 NONDISCRIMINATION IN EMPLOYEE BENEFITS.

Section 510 of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 is amended by inserting before the last sentence the following: "In a case in which an employer elects to offer benefits to associates of its employees who are not spouses or dependents of the employees, the employer shall offer such benefits on a nondiscriminatory basis without regard to the nature of the relationship between the employee and the designated associate."

BOLTZ JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 4, 1999

Mr. SCHAFFER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay humble tribute to the students, teachers, and parents of Boltz Junior High School in Colorado for their efforts to help the needy during the holidays. I commend the faculty of Boltz, particularly Jennifer Gammon, Tony Garcia, Kirstan Morris, and Ali Shore, as well as all the students, parents, and individuals who contributed to their special benefit auction. Their selfless dedication has provided warmth, comfort, and happiness to families in Colorado for 3 years running. That the school raised \$1,200 for the benefit of two local families is testament to the true meaning of the spirit of Christmas and Hanukkah. Let us remember, as these good people have, that the holiday season is one of giving, one of joy, and one of hope. Let the children's example during the holidays be a beacon to us all throughout the year.

IN HONOR OF CHRISTINA ROZSAKIS

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 4, 1999

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Christina Rozakis a National Young Leaders Conference participant and a student at Lakewood High School in Lakewood, OH.

Christina has been selected to attend the National Young Leaders Conference in Washington, DC, this week. She is among 350 outstanding national scholars from across the country who are participating in a unique leadership development program. Since the theme of the conference is The Leaders of Tomorrow Meeting the Leaders of Today, Christina is taking advantage of the opportunity to interact with key leaders and news makers from the three branches of government, the media and the diplomatic corps.

This week, she is also participating in a number of leadership skill-building activities such as a Model Congress and roll-playing the President, Members of the Cabinet and Members of Congress. The conference activities get young people on the right track to achieving their full leadership potential. I am certain that Christina will not only gain knowledge and experience here, but that she will also leave with a sense of accomplishment and an increased ability to face the challenges of the future.

My fellow colleagues please join me in congratulating Christina for all her accomplishments.

A TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM M. KELSAY

HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 4, 1999

Mr. FARR of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to convey the appreciation of Santa Cruz County for the long and distinguished service rendered by William M. Kelsay. Bill is retiring from the Santa Cruz Supreme Court after 21 years on the bench.

Bill was born in Patterson, California, and graduated from Patterson High School in 1959. He received a Bachelor of Arts in Political Science from University of California, Davis and went on to study law at Hastings College of Law in San Francisco. He was admitted to the California Bar in 1969, and worked in the Office of the District Attorney of Santa Cruz County until his appointment as Judge in the Municipal Court in 1977. Bill's appointment to the Superior Court came in 1985.

The legal community has relied on Bill's acumen and leadership for many years, and owes the current environment of collegiality and coordination to Bill's work to consolidate Santa Cruz municipal and superior courts. Bill's colleague, Judge Robert B. Younts, Jr. said of Bill "He is an astute student of human nature. He is respected by all. He is an absolute gentleman."

Bill has been generous of his time away from the bench in the non-profit sector, serving a term as Chair of the Santa Cruz Community Counseling Center, and as a member of Santa Cruz County Fish and Game Commission. He has expressed an interest in participation on community boards and commissions in the future. Bill is also an astute student of piscine nature, and certainly will reserve time for studying steelhead very closely in their natural habitat.

Judge Kelsay's contributions form a continuing legacy to the legal community of Santa Cruz County. With his great range of interests, I am sure his retirement years will be filled and fulfilling. He has our best wishes for health and happiness into the future.

RECOGNITION OF ARTIST JOHN HOUSER INDUCTED INTO THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE VISUAL ARTS, EL PASO ARTISTS' HALL OF FAME

HON. SILVESTRE REYES

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 4, 1999

Mr. REYES. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize Mr. John Houser as a recent inductee to the El Paso Artists' Hall of Fame. Mr. Houser was honored this past November in El Paso, Texas. John is an extremely talented artist and has many notable credits.

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

He is truly outstanding among contemporary artists. His versatility, the thoroughness of his training, and the depth of his artistic sensibility are all part of his amazing talent. Born in Rapid City, South Dakota, to sculptor Ivan Houser, who was First Assistant to Gutzon Borglum in carving Mount Rushmore, we know that part of his talents were inherited. However, John has continually developed his God-given talents to become an accomplished painter and sculptor.

After moving to Oregon, John began sculpting and painting at the age of twelve. John Houser's entire life has been associated with art and sculpture. At age fifteen, he became the youngest active member in the history of the Oregon Society of Artists. He graduated from Lewis and Clark College in Portland, Oregon, with a double major in natural science and art. He continued his formal art education with a graduate Alumni Fellowship to UCLA, where he received the Elizabeth T. Greenshields Award for independent European studies. He studied in Spain and Italy where he learned from the Florentine painter Pietro Annigoni and American sculptor Avard Fairbanks. Upon his return to the U.S., John studied with Classicist painter, R.H. Ives Gammel in Boston and at Harvard University in anatomy.

His career has taken him across Europe and the United States from the eastern seaboard to the west coast. In order to realistically portray the human condition through his subjects, he has lived and worked alongside diverse groups such as Gullah Blacks of South Carolina, Italian street fakirs, hippies, migrant workers, Gypsies, and Native Americans. John has also traveled extensively in Mexico and the Southwestern U.S., sculpting the Pueblo, Seri, Lacandon, Tarahumara, and Huichol Indians. He has been the subject of several television documentaries and his work has been featured in Southwest Art, American Artist, Texas Monthly, ABC (Spain), Art Talk, Connoisseur, Palette Talk, The Artists' Magazine, Blanco y Negro (Spain), Texas Highways, Siempre!, Presencia de México, and Analysis (Mexico), and any more. His work is in private and public collections all around the world including The U.S. Library of Congress and The University of Texas at El Paso.

John's work has been featured in several national and international exhibitions. These include the National Academy of Western Art Exhibition and Sale in Oklahoma City, the National Sculpture Society, the Royal Danish Haveselscab in Copenhagen, Denmark, the Kermezaar Exhibition in El Paso, and the Western Heritage Show and Sale in Houston, Texas. He has also been featured in an exhibit by the Brand Library and Art Galleries of Glendale, California.

Throughout his career, John has received numerous awards and honors for his artistic endeavors. He is the honorary artist-in-residence for the Radford School in El Paso. In 1984 John won the Martin Luman winter Award from the Salmagundi Club in New York City for the bronze Barranca Overlook. Also in 1984, this bronze also garnered him the Council of American Artist Societies Award from the Grand National Exhibition of the American Artist Professional League in New York City. During 1986 at their 5th Annual Sculpture & Open Photography Exhibition in New York City, the Salmagundi Club further honored John with the Elliot Liskin Award for the sculpture Desert

Encounter. In 1987 at their 10th Annual Art Exhibition in New York City, the Salmagundi Club honored John with the Oil Pastel Association Award for Soft Pastel. In 1988, he received the Outstanding Alumni Award from Lewis and Clark College. In 1992, He won Grand National Prize in a photo essay contest with "The Sandimmune Years." John won the Purchase Award for "Realism Up Close" in Santa Teresa, New Mexico in 1993.

John Houser is Sculptor and Director for the XII Travelers Memorial of the Southwest, a revitalization project for El Paso, Texas. His ideas for this project will not only enhance the revitalization of downtown El Paso but will give our city a unique identity. The Travelers Memorial of the Southwest celebrates the history and diversity of the region with a series of twelve twice-life-sized bronzes.

I admire John Houser for his talent, dedication, and achievements in the art world. I also am proud to recognize him here today for his remarkable talent and his continued contributions to El Paso.

FULLANA ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 4, 1999

Mr. SCHAFFER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay humble tribute to the students, teachers and parents of Fullana Elementary School in Colorado for their efforts to help the needy during the holidays. I commend the faculty of the school as well as all the students, parents and individuals who contributed to their special canned food drive. Their selfless dedication has provided warmth, comfort and happiness to families in Colorado. That the school produced so much from their food drive for the benefit of local families through the Salvation Army is testament to the true meaning of the spirit of Christmas and Hanukkah. Let us remember, as these good people have, that the holiday season is one of giving, one of joy, and one of hope. Let the children's example during the holidays be a beacon to us all throughout the year.

IN HONOR OF LISA NAFTZGER

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 4, 1999

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Lisa Naftzger, an accomplished poet, National Young Leaders Conference participant, and a student at Shiloh Senior High School in Parma, OH.

Lisa has been selected to attend the National Young Leaders Conference in Washington, DC, this week. She is among 350 outstanding National Scholars from across the country who are participating in a unique leadership development program. Since the theme of the conference is The Leaders of Tomorrow Meeting the Leaders of Today, Lisa is taking advantage of the opportunity to interact with key leaders and news makers from the three branches of government, the media, and the diplomatic corps.

This week she is also participating in a number of leadership skill-building activities such as a Model Congress and role-playing the President, members of the cabinet and Members of Congress. The conference activities get young people on the right track to achieving their full leadership potential. I am certain that Lisa will not only gain knowledge and experience here, but that she will also leave with a sense of accomplishment and an increased ability to face the challenges of the future.

In addition to honoring Lisa for her achievements, I would also like to commend to your attention the following poem that she has written titled "The Unknown Soldier."

THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER

By Lisa Naftzger, Shiloh Jr. High, April 1, 1997

So much strength and courage it certainly takes,
To fight for your country with so much at stake.
And this Unknown Soldier, that's just what he's done,
For my admiration he's certainly won.
So, to represent Shiloh and lay down the wreath,
To honor the soldier who is now at peace,
Would be the greatest honor I've ever known.
I know how much gratitude needs to be shown.
For the Unknown Soldier should certainly be,
Honored from now to eternity.

TRIBUTE TO DENNIS OSMER

HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 4, 1999

Mr. FARR of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express both my appreciation and the appreciation of the people of Santa Cruz County for the leadership of Dennis Osmer on the Watsonville City Council. Dennis' term ended at the close of 1998.

Dennis was steeped in the value of community service from the time he first drew breath in 1957. His grandmother Lois served on the Pajaro School Board in Watsonville, CA. His father Frank was Watsonville's police chief for 15 years, and was elected to the city council upon retirement. Dennis fondly remembers how his mother Noreen imbued him with the importance of charity and service to the community.

Dennis attended local schools, graduating from Watsonville High School and attending University of California, Santa Cruz. He married Laurie Lynch in 1977 and they have two children, Brendan and Doreen. Dennis works as program director of Energy Services, a non-profit agency that assists low-income families with weatherization and energy bills.

When Dennis was first elected to the Watsonville City Council in 1987, his principal concern was drug abuse prevention. By addressing the issue in a variety of ways; funding youth programs, law enforcement, and job creation, the problem has been alleviated to some extent, but Dennis' efforts continued. Reelected to serve on the city council, Dennis was then appointed mayor. Dennis also worked on developing a long-range plan for the Pajaro River through cooperation with regional governmental entities. In addition to his

duties as mayor, Dennis served as vice president of the Association of Monterey Bay Area Governments. He has also served as the chairman of the City Recycling Committee and as a member of the City Planning Commission.

I know Dennis Osmer to be a generous man with his time and his attention to the needs of the community. I am sure he will continue to make his contribution. I look forward to working with him in the future.

RECOGNITION OF ARTIST JOSÉ CISNEROS INDUCTED INTO THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE VISUAL ARTS EL PASO ARTISTS' HALL OF FAME

HON. SILVESTRE REYES

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 4, 1999

Mr. REYES. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize my fellow El Pasoan, Mr. José Cisneros, as a recent inductee to the El Paso Artists' Hall of Fame. Mr. Cisneros was honored this past November in El Paso, Texas.

José has lived in El Paso since the 1930's and has led an amazing life. He was born in Villa Ocampo, Durango, Mexico, on April 18, 1910. He grew up during the Mexican revolution, and his family moved often in search of work. With his great will and determination, José taught himself how to read and write. In addition, he also taught himself to paint, draw, and do calligraphy. In 1925, he moved to Ciudad Juarez where he enrolled in the Lydia Patterson Institute in El Paso and began learning English. In 1927, José emigrated to the United States, although he maintained a dual residence while caring for his declining parents. Unfortunately, his family did not encourage his budding artistic talent, calling them monitos, or worthless doodles. However, José persevered and began entering his art into Mexican journals during the 1930's. In 1939, he met Vicenta Madero, who later became his wife. Together, they raised a family or five daughters and one niece. José became a naturalized citizen of the United States in 1948. Amazingly enough, José Cisneros is color-blind and for many years depended on his wife, who passed away in 1994, to mix colors for him. Today, José's daughters mix his colors.

José prides himself in the preservation of the history of the Southwest through his work. The University of Texas System Board of Regents selected him as the 1969 laureate for the Dobie Paisano Fellowship, the first artist to ever receive the award. The Western Writers of America presented him with the Owen Wister Award, named in tribute of the author of the "Virginian", in 1997. In April 1998, he was declared a living legend by Westerners International, the highest honor given by this worldwide organization of people enamored of the American West. During the Spring of 1998, the State of Texas held a reception and dinner in José's honor. He is also a December 1998 recipient of the University of Alcalá's medal for his lifetime contribution to the history of Spain in the New World. Among his honors, José cherishes his election to the National Cowboy Hall of Fame and Western Heritage Center and the El Paso Historical Society's Hall of

Honor. Other accolades include being knighted by King Juan Carlos I of Spain and induction as a Knight of the Holy Sepulcher. José has also received the Wrangler Award for Best Book Art and the Westerners International Best Book Award for artistic research and detail.

His paintings are in collections all around the world including the Palace of the Governors Museum in Santa Fe, New Mexico, and the Institute of Texan Cultures in San Antonio, Texas. His talents can be seen year round in his "hundred horsemen" which line the walls of the University of Texas-El Paso (UTEP) Library. Former U.S. President George Bush and Texas Governor George W. Bush also have collections of Cisneros's paintings.

José's artwork has been in several juried art competitions including Hidalgo County Historical Museum in Edinburg, Texas, and the University of the Pacific. His artwork has also appeared in competitions of the Centennial Museum at UTEP and the El Paso Museum of Art.

José's artwork has also appeared in several exhibitions beginning with the El Paso Public Library and the Centro Escolar Benito Juárez in Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua, Mexico, in 1938. His artwork received widespread recognition from his exhibit at a Western Heritage Association annual meeting in 1968. José also designed the Seal for Texas Western College and modified it when the college changed its name to UTEP. He also designed the logo for the Western Heritage Association.

José has been featured in books and periodicals such as his own "Risers Across the Centuries: Horsemen of the Spanish Borderlands" (Texas Western Press, 1984) and "José Cisneros: An Artist's Journey" by John O. West (Texas Western Press, 1993). His artwork was recently collected in "Borderlands—The Heritage of the Lower Rio Grande through the Art of José Cisneros" by Felix D. Almaraz Jr., Hubert J. Miller, Tom Fort, and Rachel Freyman (Hidalgo County [Texas] Historical Society, 1998).

José is a true El Pasoan and has dedicated his life and talents to preserving the Southwest. In return for the generosity of the El Pasoans who consider his work priceless, he donates many of his works to El Paso schools, churches, and charities.

José Cisneros, believes that history is alive and beautiful, he says that he will continue to do the same thing he has done all his life—paint horses until the day he dies.

For his incredible talents and contributions to El Paso, I recognize and congratulate José Cisneros as a recent inductee of the El Paso Artists' Hall of Fame.

KRUSE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 4, 1999

Mr. SCHAFFER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay humble tribute to the students, teachers and parents of Kruse Elementary School in Colorado for their efforts to help the needy during the holidays. I commend the faculty of the school as well as all the students, parents and individuals who contributed to their special canned food drive. Their selfless dedication

has provided warmth, comfort, and happiness to 19 needy families in Colorado. That the Kruse Parent Teacher Organization produced so much from their food drive for the benefit of local families through the Salvation Army is testament to the true meaning of the spirit of Christmas and Hanukkah. Let us remember, as these good people have, that the holiday season is one of giving, one of joy, and one of hope. Let this example during the holidays be a beacon to us all throughout the year.

AIR QUALITY STANDARDS COALITION LOBBYING FOR POOR AIR QUALITY

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 4, 1999

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention the following excerpts from an article written by Bill McAllister that appeared in the Washington Post on March 4, 1999. The article, "How Clean Air Bit The Dust," exposes yet another environmental injustice. With more and more sound scientific evidence showing correlations between poor air quality and increased incidence of diseases and environmental degradation it is sad to see that some misguided interests asserts that "it's standard stuff" to fight for the right to pollute our Nation's air. Is it "standard stuff" to increase the incidence of childhood asthma and lung cancer? The article states that some "fretted that their opposition might rile EPA Administrator Carol M. Browner." Now they can worry about riling Congress. Read on.

[From the Washington Post, Mar. 4, 1999]

HOW CLEAN AIR BIT THE DUST

(By Bill McAllister)

What happens when a big business coalition closes the door and plots strategy? Some enviros recently got a copy of notes of a Jan. 21 meeting of the Air Quality Standards Coalition and were appalled by what they saw through a rare window into the world of business lobbyists.

The lobbyists' bravado and scheming had Philip E. Clapp, president of the National Environmental Trust, and John Passacantando, executive director of Ozone Action, so angry they demanded that Thomas R. Kuhn, president of the Edison Electric Institute, which hosted the meeting, repudiate the group.

In the meeting, the lobbyists chortled over their successful strategy of rounding up governors, local officials and congressional Democrats to oppose a "haze rule" that the Environmental Protection Agency was promoting to cut pollution in national parks.

"We're delighted we're in place with this coalition," said a representative of the Chemical Manufacturers Association, who was also unnamed. "Maybe we need to rename it. How about just drop the word 'standards' and call it 'the Air Quality Coalition.'"

Others fretted that their opposition might rile EPA Administrator Carol M. Browner. "We don't want Browner to own this thing," said one. "The key is keeping it out of Carol Browner's bailiwick," said another.

The meeting's big decision: to plan a retreat to discuss strategy. "We're going to help our friends on the Hill, Bring in key Hill staff to work with us," one remarked.

The lobbyists plotted tapping into corporate foundation that could fund pollution

research and complained of their dwindling bank account ("only \$60,000") and the work that the Alpine Group, a lobby shop, was doing—at \$7,500 a month—finding Democrats to oppose the EPA rules.

Attendees, according to the notes, also included representatives of the American Petroleum Institute, the National Mining Association, General Motors, American Trucking Associations and Daimler Chrysler, among others.

"It's standard stuff" said Paul Bailey, Edison's vice president for environmental affairs, when asked about the notes. "We're surprised it has become a big deal."

An EPA official, speaking on condition he not be named, agreed. "They've been our nemesis for more than a year," the official said, adding the group had used similar tactics to fight a smog rule in 1997. "We wouldn't be surprised at anything the Air Quality Standards Coalition does. It's déjà vu all over again."

A SPECIAL THANKS TO RAY BELGARD

HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 4, 1999

Mr. FARR of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise to convey the appreciation of Santa Cruz County, CA, for the 46 years of public service contributed by Ray Belgard, who retired from the county board of supervisors at the end of 1998.

Ray began his career with the Salinas Police Department where he began to acquire both his investigative skills and his abilities as a staff supervisor. In 1964, Ray was recruited by the Monterey County Office of the District Attorney where he worked with Peter Chang. In 1966, when Peter Chang was elected to the office of District Attorney of Santa Cruz County he persuaded Ray to join him as the county's chief inspector. In their joint effort to scrutinize the budget, Peter and Ray deleted an obscure item that appeared to be continued from the previous administration. The budget subsequently passed without a line for Peter's salary.

In 1982, in response to pleadings for his leadership in the Police Department from his home town Watsonville, Ray took control of the department and brought it to its current status as one of the most efficient and best-run police departments in the county.

In 1989, Ray retired from public life, or so he thought. After a year, Ray successfully ran for county supervisor for the 4th District, the area which included Watsonville. As became well-known to the public works director for the county, Ray was especially sensitive to the need for road repairs, an issue important in his rural district. Ray could also be relied upon to champion the causes of public employees, law enforcement, seniors, children and agriculture.

Ray Belgard's name will always evoke the image of a plain-spoken and direct man, concerned with the efficient delivery of public services. The tributes paid to him by his colleagues and constituents upon his retirement testify to the atmosphere of good feelings that surrounded Ray throughout his long and distinguished career.

TERRY SANFORD COMMEMORATION ACT OF 1999

HON. BOB ETHERIDGE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 4, 1999

Mr. ETHERIDGE. Mr. Speaker, eleven months ago, North Carolina, and the country, lost a truly great American when former United States Senator and North Carolina Governor Terry Sanford died of complications associated with cancer. Terry Sanford lived a life that has served as a shining example of excellence to an entire generation.

Known as North Carolina's "Education Governor," Terry Sanford inspired teachers and students to excel with his unrelenting commitment to public education. It was his many contributions to education that led Harvard University to name him one of the top ten governors of the twentieth century.

As President of Duke University, Terry Sanford challenged a small regional university to dream big and to reach those dreams. And reach them it did. When Terry Sanford left Duke University it had become a world leader in research and higher education in law, medicine, business and the arts. It was his many contributions to creating what is generally regarded as the Harvard of the South that led Duke University to name its Institute for Public Policy after this great American.

Called to serve the public once again, Terry Sanford was elected to the United States Senate in 1986. In his years in the Senate, Terry Sanford distinguished himself as a passionate advocate for public education and the poor.

In addition to his most visible roles as a statesman, politician and University President, Terry Sanford served the people of North Carolina and this country in many ways. He served as a paratrooper in World War II, as an agent with the Federal Bureau of Investigation and as a state senator. Terry Sanford also participated in numerous charities and was one of North Carolina's leading arts patrons. His passion for the arts endured until his death as he spearheaded efforts to bring a world class performing arts facilities to North Carolina. Terry Sanford was also a committed husband to Margaret Rose and father to Terry, Jr., and Betsy.

Terry Sanford inspired me personally. In fact, when I was trying to decide if I should run for Congress, I met with Terry. His words of encouragement helped make up my mind, and they continue to inspire me today.

Last year I, along with every other member of the North Carolina delegation, introduced legislation to honor Terry Sanford by naming the Federal Building in Raleigh, North Carolina after this great man. While this legislation unanimously passed the House was sent to the floor in the Senate, time ran out before it could be considered and passed into law. Yesterday, I reintroduced this important legislation, again with the support of the entire delegation. Naming the Federal Building in Raleigh in honor of Terry Sanford will allow his influence to be felt by a new generation of leaders. This gesture is the least that this Congress should do to honor the contributions of this great American.

LAUREL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 4, 1999

Mr. SCHAFFER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay humble tribute to the students, teachers and parents of Laurel Elementary School in Colorado for their efforts to help the needy during the holidays. I commend the faculty of the school as well as all the students, parents and individuals who contributed to their special penny drive. Their selfless dedication has provided warmth, comfort and happiness to needy families in Colorado. That the school produced \$219 in pennies for the Open Door Mission is testament to the true meaning of the spirit of Christmas and Hanukkah. Let us remember, as these good people have, that the holiday season is one of giving, one of joy, and one of hope. Let the children's example during the holidays be a beacon to us all throughout the year.

IN HONOR OF SARA MCCLELLAND

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 4, 1999

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Sara McClelland, a National Young Leaders Conference participant and a student at Berea High School in Berea, OH.

Sara has been selected to attend the National Young Leaders Conference in Washington, DC, this week. She is among 350 outstanding national scholars from across the country who are participating in a unique leadership development program. Since the theme of the conference is The Leaders of Tomorrow Meeting the Leaders of Today, Sara is taking advantage of the opportunity to interact with key leaders and news makers from the three branches of government, the media and the diplomatic corps.

This week, she is also participating in a number of leadership skill-building activities such as a Model Congress and role-playing the President, Members of the Cabinet, and Members of Congress. The conference activities get young people on the right track to achieving their full leadership potential. I am certain that Sara will not only gain knowledge and experience here, but that she will also leave with a sense of accomplishment and an increased ability to face the challenges of the future.

My fellow colleagues, please join me in congratulating Sara for all her accomplishments.

CONGRATULATING MR. MARC FREED-FINNEGAN, STATE HONOREE IN THE 1999 PRUDENTIAL SPIRIT OF THE COMMUNITY AWARDS

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 4, 1999

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to congratulate and honor a young New Jersey

student from my district who has achieved national recognition for exemplary volunteer service to his community. Mr. Marc Freed-Finnegan of Montclair has just been named one of New Jersey's top honorees in the 1999 Prudential Spirit of the Community Awards program, an annual honor conferred on the most notable student volunteers in each state, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico.

Mr. Marc Freed-Finnegan is being recognized for being one of my state's top two student volunteers for 1999. Mr. Freed-Finnegan created a program at Montclair High School that coordinates a wide variety of activities for children at a nearby homeless shelter in the City of Newark. His program, "Kids for Kids," has more than 100 active student members and hopes to expand to five additional schools this year.

Statistics state that Americans are less involved in their communities today than they have been in the past. Therefore, it is vital that we encourage others to volunteer by celebrating the accomplishments of Mr. Freed-Finnegan. All Americans must realize that we need to work together to ensure the prosperity and growth of our communities. Young volunteers like Mr. Freed-Finnegan are an inspiration to all of us, and are among our leaders in the quest for a brighter future.

The program recognizing Mr. Freed-Finnegan, the Prudential Spirit of the Community Awards, was created by the Prudential Insurance Company of America in partnership with the National Association of Secondary School Principals in 1995. The purpose of the award is to impress upon all youth volunteers that their contributions are of the highest importance, and to encourage other youths to follow their example.

Mr. Freed-Finnegan should be extremely proud to have been selected from such a large group of participants. I applaud Mr. Freed-Finnegan for his initiative in seeking to make his community a better place to live, and for the positive influence he has had on the lives of others through his work. His actions show that young Americans desire to make an impact in our society and that America's community spirit continues to hold tremendous promise for the 21st Century.

IN HONOR OF SABU SHAKE

HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 4, 1999

Mr. FARR of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to memorialize an exceptional man, Mr. Sabu Shake, who passed away December 5, 1998 at the age of 76.

Sabu Shake was born in Karachi, Pakistan in 1922. After his service during World War II in the Merchant Marine, he immigrated to the United States in 1950. Sabu moved to Monterey in 1954 and began working as a dishwasher on the wharf. In 1958, after learning the necessary cooking skills, Sabu bought a small restaurant on Fisherman's Wharf which grew and prospered as the Old Fisherman's Grotto, greatly due to the spice mixtures he created and his famous clam chowder. Over the years, Sabu's holdings grew and prospered as well, including the Monterey Sport Fishing fleet, Marine Beach Inn and a cattle ranch in Gonzales.

Sabu Shake expressed his creative side through the rose garden which he developed next to the family mansion in Monterey. With his wife Isabella, and his six sons, Benji, Christopher, Sabu Jr., Angelo, David and Tene, the family home was filled with activity. Sabu became a recognizable character on the Wharf. In 1968 Sheriff Jack Davenport, in appreciation for his support, gave Sabu a white cowboy hat which became his trademark. A life-size redwood statue, complete with the cowboy hat, stands as a sentinel beside the door of the Old Seafood Grotto.

Sabu received many commendations from the community including being named Fisherman's Wharf Person of the Year in 1991 by the Fisherman's Wharf Association and being named restaurateur of the Year in 1993 by the Best of the Best.

With his passing we have lost a prominent entrepreneur and a colorful character who added his own special flavor to Fisherman's Wharf and the Monterey area.

IN MEMORY OF JACK MCBRIDE

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 4, 1999

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, it is with deep sorrow that I report to our colleagues the passing of an outstanding leader from my 20th Congressional District of New York.

John Strong McBride was a superb, universally revered attorney, an outstanding public official and a genuine friend. His passing earlier this week at the all-too-young age of 64 is a genuine loss to our entire region of southeastern New York.

Jack McBride was a lifelong resident of our region, having been born in Goshen, NY, on August 11, 1935. Following his graduation from Fordham University in 1955, Jack enlisted in the U.S. Marines. After his honorable discharge, he worked as a real estate agent for the New York Central Railroad. Deciding to pursue a career in law, Jack graduated from the New York Law School in 1960, and soon after his graduation and admission to the bar was appointed an Assistant District Attorney of Sullivan County, NY.

John served for one term in the New York State Assembly Representing the 110. A.D., in the mid-1960's having been elected at the age of 29 to a district which consisted of all of Sullivan County and parts of Orange and Ulster Counties. In our state legislature, Jack championed the interests of his district by bringing government closer to the people. Jack was widely hailed at the time as one of the most promising of our young state legislators, but unfortunately his Assembly District was redistricted out of existence after he had the opportunity of serving for only one term. Accordingly, Jack devoted his substantial energies to his law practice and to community service.

During my own career in the New York State Assembly, Jack McBride was of invaluable support and service to me in helping me learn the workings of the State legislature process in Albany. Jack had the ability of making intricate issues and solutions understandable to the average taxpayer, and will always be remembered for his outstanding gift.

Upon his passing earlier this week, one of his legal colleagues noted in the local press

that Jack was especially skilled at making complex matters comprehensive to jurors. "He was the personification of everything a lawyer would want to be," stated civil rights lawyer Robert N. Isseks. "He was amazing in his ability to think on his feet, to articulate for his client's cause."

Jack who worked more than 37 years as a trial lawyer, served as past President of the Sullivan County Bar Association, as a member of the Middletown Elks; the Legal Aid Society of Orange County; the Orange Bar Association; the New York State Trial Lawyer's Association; and the American Bar Association. Jack was also an Associate Professor at the Sullivan County Community College.

Mr. Speaker, I invite our colleagues to join with me in offering condolences to Jack McBride's family: To his widow, Peggy Spears McBride; his four children, Donna Marie Vascello of Raleigh-Durham, NC, John Jeffrey McBride of Las Vegas, NV, Jacqueline Elizabeth McBride of Goshen, NY, and Clay Patrick McBride of New York City; his four grandchildren, all of Raleigh-Durham; his brothers Frank and Edward, and his three stepchildren, Ralph, Alicia, and Melanie. We also extend our sympathies to the many young attorneys and students who emulated and were inspired by the leading example of John S. McBride.

TRIAL LAWYER JOHN MCBRIDE DIES AT 64

(By Michael Randall)

CHESTER.—John S. McBride, 64, a longtime trial lawyer in Orange County and a former state legislator, died yesterday at the Westchester Medical Center in Valhalla.

McBride, a native of Goshen and a lifelong area resident, also worked briefly in the 1950s as a real estate agent for the New York Central Railroad System, and from 1961 to 1963 was an assistant district attorney for Sullivan County.

McBride, who worked more than 37 years as a trial lawyer in Orange County courts, was praised by fellow members of the legal community yesterday.

Lawyer Gary Greenwald said he was "exceptionally saddened" by McBride's death.

"When I was a young attorney, he was a person to emulate because of his skills in the courtroom," Greenwald said. "He was a superb attorney."

Middletown civil rights lawyer Robert N. Isseks, a colleague of McBride's for 20 years, said McBride "was there for people. Not only was he a fine lawyer, he was also one of the finest human beings I've ever known."

McBride was exceptionally skilled at grasping complex issues and making them understandable to jurors, Isseks added.

"He was the personification of everything a lawyer would want to be," said Isseks. "He was amazing in his ability to think on his feet, to articulate for his client's cause."

For a few years in the 1960s, McBride served in the state Assembly, representing the old 110th district that included all of Sullivan County and parts of Orange and Ulster counties.

In political circles, he counted among his close friends Rep. Benjamin A. Gilman, R-Greenville. McBride worked on Gilman's early political campaigns, including Gilman's first congressional campaign in 1972.

"The congressman is grieved to hear of his passing," said Gilman's press secretary, Andrew Zarutskie. Gilman plans to do a tribute to McBride on the floor of Congress today, Zarutskie added.

LINCOLN JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 4, 1999

Mr. SCHAFFER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay humble tribute to the students, teachers and parents of Lincoln Junior High School in Colorado for their efforts to help the needy during the holidays. I commend the faculty of the school as well as all the students, parents and individuals who contributed to their special benefit. Their selfless dedication has provided warmth, comfort and happiness to the needy families in Colorado. That the school produced so much from their giving tree, toy drive and Basket-of-Books program is testament to the true meaning and spirit of Christmas and Hanukkah. Let us remember, as these good people have, that the holiday season is one of giving, one of joy, and one of hope. Let the children's example during the holidays be a beacon to us all throughout the year.

IN HONOR OF WILLIAM J. SCOTT

HON. RICHARD E. NEAL

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 4, 1999

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to William J. Scott, a man who for the past 30 years has made the streets and neighborhoods of Longmeadow, Massachusetts, a safer place to live and raise a family. As a veteran of the Longmeadow Police Department, Sergeant Scott consistently served his community with compassion, courage and dignity. Tonight as his friends and family celebrate his retirement, I urge my colleagues in the United States House of Representatives to congratulate Bill on a job well done, and wish him the best for a happy and healthy future.

Bill Scott joined the Longmeadow Police Department in the Spring of 1965 and quickly earned the reputation as a consummate law enforcement professional. He excelled at every level, from Safety Officer, to Detective, and finally Sergeant, to which he was promoted in 1981. When he announced his retirement in February, he did so as the most senior Sergeant on the force. He leaves with an impeccable reputation as a dedicated, honest and hard working cop who will be genuinely missed by his fellow officers.

Bill Scott is also known in western Massachusetts as a sports enthusiast, which dates back to even before his days as a standout athlete at Springfield's Technical High School. Whether it is an adult hockey league or the old-timers softball team, you are sure to find Bill competing year round, surrounded by his many loyal friends.

Mr. Speaker, it is also fitting at this time to pay tribute to Bill's wife Judy, with whom he has celebrated over 35 years of marriage, their two children Bill Jr. and Beth, their spouses Marybeth and Kevin, and their grandchildren Kaitlin and T.J. For their caring and support, they too deserve special recognition on this important occasion.

On behalf of the United States of America, I am proud to join Bill's family, friends and col-

leagues who are gathered at the Log Cabin tonight in offering my sincere congratulations on your retirement from the Longmeadow Police Department after more than three decades of unprecedented service.

**HONORING HORTENSE TATE ON
HER 100TH BIRTHDAY****HON. DONALD M. PAYNE**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 4, 1999

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, March 9th will be a landmark date for a special person in Montclair, NJ, as Mrs. Hortense Tate celebrates her 100th birthday. Mrs. Tate has distinguished herself through her generous contributions of her time and talent to the Montclair community over the course of many years. She is greatly admired and respected by all who have had the privilege of knowing her.

Mrs. Tate's career has spanned seven decades of service through education as a teacher and guidance counselor, the enrichment and development of young women through the Montclair YWCA and the AKA Sorority, through her Christian faith and over 70 years of dedicated service to St. Mark's Methodist Church to address social and community issues.

Mrs. Tate was an educator and guidance counselor in the Newark and Montclair Public School systems and continued to tutor junior high and high school students for the Montclair School System until she reached 88 years of age. When I began teaching in 1957 at Newark's Robert Treat School Mrs. Tate was a member of the faculty. She was very helpful, especially to new teachers. She was so inspirational and supportive. Her lifelong dedication to the education and development of young people was inspired by her father Ezekiel Ridley, a teacher and later principal of Topeka, Kansas, for 50 years. Mrs. Tate graduated from Washburn University in Topeka in 1920 and settled in Montclair, NJ. In 1921, she began her lifelong mission of service to young women at the Montclair YWCA as secretary in charge of club activities. In addition to her service to the YWCA and the Newark and Montclair Public Schools systems, she has been an important member of the Montclair Public Library, establishing programs for the cultural enrichment of young people.

Mrs. Tate has been a member of St. Mark's Church for more than 75 years, holding countless positions, including Chairperson of the History Committee and President of the Women's Society, and has served in many outreach and community programs to enrich the lives of her parish and the Montclair community.

Mrs. Tate was a member and United National Observer of the National Council of Negro Women, working for international peace.

Mrs. Tate recently was honored as a Diamond Member of 75 years of membership in the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, which she has dedicated her life's work to and has been a founding member of five separate chapters.

In 1992, Mrs. Tate received the National Sojourner Truth Award for Meritorious Service from the National Association of Negro Busi-

ness and Professional Women's Clubs for her many years of service to the development of African American women.

As you can imagine, the Tate family is an important one to our society. Her son, the late Herbert Tate, Sr., was an outstanding foreign service officer. He served our country in Pakistan. He was a leader in the international and national YMCA movement. Her grandson, Herbert Tate, Jr., was the first African American Prosecutor for Essex County, New Jersey. He continues the legacy of public service as he currently serves as Chairman of the New Jersey Board of Public Utilities.

Mr. Speaker, I know my colleagues join me in sending Mrs. Tate our appreciation for her spirit of community service and our best wishes for a wonderful birthday.

**TRIBUTE TO PARTICIPANTS IN
THE CONGRESSIONAL YOUTH
LEADERSHIP COUNCIL AND THE
CLOSE-UP FOUNDATION****HON. HAROLD E. FORD, JR.**

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 4, 1999

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to several accomplished young men and women from Tennessee's Ninth Congressional District who are in Washington this week to participate in two prestigious youth conferences.

Natalie Fant of Whitehaven High School, William Smith and LaToya Amos of Hillcrest High School are participating in the Congressional Youth Leadership Council. This national program brings together students from throughout the United States and foreign countries who have demonstrated exceptional leadership, academic and citizenship qualities. The theme of this year's conference is The Leaders of Tomorrow Meeting the Leaders of Today. They are meeting with some of our nation's most prominent public officials and are participating in uniquely designed group discussions on the most pressing issues of the day.

The following students from St. Mary's Episcopal School are also in Washington participating in the Close Up Foundation's educational program: Sara Dike, Jennifer Hirsch, Kathleen Holladay, Lauren Jacks, Nishta Mehra, Mary Rochelle, Jay Tamboli and Mrs. Sheila Patrick. Like the Congressional Youth Leadership Council, the Close Up Foundation brings extraordinary young people to Washington in order to help them become even better citizens. The philosophy of the Close Up Foundation: "democracy is not a spectator sport—it requires the active participation of citizens," says it best.

These programs are so crucial today because political participation among America's youth is dangerously low. According to a survey on youth attitudes by the National Association of Secretaries of State, since 18 year olds were first given the chance to exercise their right to vote in the 1972 elections, the voter turnout rate of 18 to 24 year olds has steadily declined. In 1972, 50% of 18 to 24 year olds exercised their right to vote. By the 1996 elections, only 32% of 18 to 24 year olds turned out at the polls. Turnout among this age group in 1998 is projected to have been

below 20%, perhaps the lowest in our nation's history.

Moreover, this is a generation divided about the country's future and wary of other people. Barely half (51%) of today's 15 to 24 year olds believe that America's best years are ahead of us, while fully 39% worry that our best years may already be behind us. Asked whether they generally believe that most people can be trusted (32%) or whether most people should be approached with caution (65%), young people take the more cautious posture by more than a two to one margin.

Mr. Speaker, these young people deserve our recognition and support not only for their personal achievements, but also for their commitment to their fellow citizens and the nation. Please join me today in honoring them.

IN HONOR OF ROWLAND
SCHAEFER

HON. PETER DEUTSCH

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 4, 1999

Mr. DEUTSCH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Rowland Schaefer, this year's recipient of the prestigious National Community Service Award given annually by the Simon Wiesenthal Center. I cannot think of a more deserving individual for this great honor given Rowland's extensive record of community activism.

Rowland's unwavering commitment to his community is reflected in the multitude of community organizations that he is actively involved with. Rowland is a member of the Board of Governors and Chairman of the South Florida Chapter for the Weizmann Institute of Science. Through his involvement with the institute, Rowland has worked to advance the benefits of solar energy. His efforts were recently recognized by the Weizmann Institute when they named their solar research complex in his honor. In addition to his work with the Institute, Rowland is also actively involved with diabetes research. He is a long standing member of the Board of Governors of the Diabetes Research Institute.

Locally, Rowland is an extremely active member within the Jewish community. As a Board member of the Greater Miami Jewish Federation, Rowland has worked tirelessly to ensure that the heritage of the Jewish people is preserved for generations to come. He was awarded the special distinction of Honorary Vice-President and Humanitarian Founder of the Miami Jewish Home and Hospital for the Aged for all of his efforts in support of the hospital. Additionally, Rowland is a member of the Board of Trustees of the Simon Wiesenthal Center, one of the world's foremost Jewish human rights organizations.

Rowland Schaefer's tireless devotion to his community and to the preservation of his Jewish heritage make him uniquely deserving of this award. All who know him or know of him will surely agree that Rowland Schaefer is an extraordinary figure who exhibits an intense desire to help his fellow man and contribute to the betterment of society. I wish heartfelt congratulations to Rowland, his wife, and their five children for this great honor.

LIVERMORE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 4, 1999

Mr. SCHAFFER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay humble tribute to the students, teachers and parents of Livermore Elementary School in Colorado for their efforts to help the needy during the holidays. I commend the faculty of the school as well as all the students, parents and individuals who contributed to their special canned food drive. Their selfless dedication has provided warmth, comfort and happiness to families in Colorado. That the school produced so much from their food drive for the benefit of local families is testament to the true meaning of the spirit of Christmas and Hanukkah. Let us remember, as these good people have, that the holiday season is one of giving, one of joy, and one of hope. Let the children's example during the holidays be a beacon to us all throughout the year.

REPORT ON NORTH KOREA

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 4, 1999

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, North Korea policy is undoubtedly one of this country's most pressing foreign policy challenges. With the discovery of a secret underground nuclear weapons-related facility and the launch of a three-stage Taepo Dong ballistic missile over our troops and allies in Asia, our policy towards North Korea has been called into serious question. And rightfully, so.

Today, I received a copy of a study done by a working group of Asia experts under the able guidance of former Assistant Secretary of Defense Richard Armitage. The National Defense University Strategic Forum "A Comprehensive Approach to North Korea" is a timely and insightful study which will add much to the ongoing debate about the direction of our policy towards the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

I commend this report to my colleagues and the foreign and defense policy community and ask that they give due consideration to the report's findings and recommendation as we work together to craft a policy which protects and advances American interests on the Korean peninsula.

Accordingly, Mr. Speaker, I ask that the National Defense University's Strategic Forum Number 159 of March 1999 be inserted at this point in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

[National Defense University, Strategic Forum, Number 159, March 1999]

A COMPREHENSIVE APPROACH TO NORTH
KOREA

(By Richard L. Armitage)¹

Since the Agreed Framework (AF) was signed by the United States and North Korea

¹ Ambassador Richard L. Armitage is President of Armitage Associates and a former Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs. He chaired a working group on U.S. Policy Toward North Korea whose members included: Johannes A. Binnendijk, Institute for National Strategic Studies; Peter T.R. Brookes, House Committee on Inter-

on October 21, 1994, the security situation on the Korean peninsula and in Northeast Asia has changed qualitatively for the worse. The discovery last year of a suspect North Korean nuclear site and the August 31 launch of a Taepo Dong missile have combined to raise fundamental questions about Pyongyang's intentions, its commitment to the agreement, and the possibility of North-South reconciliation. These developments also raise profound questions about the sustainability of current U.S. policy toward the Korean peninsula.

The Agreed Framework successfully addressed a specific security problem—North Korea's plutonium production at the Yongbyon and Taechon facilities. Under the agreement, operations were frozen at the two facilities and Pyongyang was prevented from obtaining fissile material from the fuel rods of the reactor core for five to six nuclear weapons. Had the program continued unabated, North Korea might have been able to produce enough fissile material for a substantial nuclear arsenal. Arguably, the Agreed Framework was a necessary but not sufficient response to the multiple security challenges posed by North Korea. Indeed, the development of the Taepo Dong missile poses an expanding security threat to Northeast Asia and, increasingly, to the Middle East, Europe, and even the United States itself.

CHANGING ASSUMPTIONS

Experience in dealing with Pyongyang since the Agreed Framework was signed challenges several critical assumptions on which public and Congressional support for U.S. policy has been based.

The first is the assumption made by some senior administration officials that the Agreed Framework had ended North Korea's nuclear program.

The second is that North Korea is a failed state on the verge of collapse and that a "hard landing"—collapse perhaps accompanied by aggression—should be avoided.

The third is that the Agreed Framework would induce North Korea to open up to the outside world, initiate a gradual process of North-South reconciliation, and lead to real reform and a "soft landing."

These assumptions suggested that, even if little progress was made on other political/security issues, the Agreed Framework was an effective, time-buying strategy. At a minimum, North Korea's conventional capabilities would continue to degrade (as they have). Optimally, the North would solve our problems by ultimately reconciling or uniting with the South. These assumptions are now open to question.

REALITY CHECK

The disclosure of at least one suspect site—on which construction began prior to the agreement—reinforces the possibility that Pyongyang has frozen only a portion of its nuclear program or is seeking to develop a covert nuclear weapons program. The Agreed Framework was structured to become stronger over time in constraining the

national Relations; Carl W. Ford, Ford and Associates; Kent M. Harrington, Harrington Group L.L.C.; Frank S. Jannuzi, Minority Staff of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee; Robert A. Manning, Council on Foreign Relations; RADM Michael A. McDevitt, USN (Ret.), Center for Naval Analyses; James J. Przystup, Institute for National Strategic Studies; GEN Robert W. Riscassi, USA (Ret.), L-3 Communications Corporation; and Ambassador Paul D. Wolfowitz, Paul H. Nitze School of Advanced International Studies, The Johns Hopkins University.

North's nuclear weapons capability. This meant deferring the requirement for the North Korean nuclear program to come into full compliance with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) full-scope safeguards until roughly 2002-03. In effect, the agreement accepted the possibility that North Korea might have one or two nuclear devices. Since 1994, it is also possible that Pyongyang could have acquired additional nuclear weapons technology and/or fissile material from external sources.

Moreover, the core assumption of imminent collapse is seriously flawed. Despite severe hardships, there are no signs of regime-threatening social or political unrest, or military disaffection. As underscored in its 50th anniversary celebration last year, the North Korean regime appears to have consolidated itself under Kim Jong Il.

There are also no signs that the regime is contemplating any radical market-oriented reforms. Instead, forced by necessity, it is experimenting at the margins with modest reform to alleviate food shortages at the local level and gain hard currency. With Chinese aid and a variety of hard currency schemes—missile exports, counterfeiting, narcotics trafficking, selling overflight rights—the regime has been able to keep urban areas minimally functioning. By all appearances, the regime may be able to stagger on indefinitely.

Starvation has not politically weakened the regime. As demonstrated in the cases of Ukraine under Stalin and China under Mao, there is not necessarily a connection between human misery and the stability of the regime in a totalitarian system. The regime has been willing to destroy an entire generation to preserve its power.

At the same time, Pyongyang has spurned the political overtures of the most conciliatory president in the history of the Republic of Korea, Kim Dae Jung. President Kim has written volumes on Korean unification, including plans for reunification that are similar to those offered by the late Kim Il Sung. The unwillingness to deal seriously with Kim Dae Jung suggests a fundamental fear that North-South reconciliation would undermine the legitimacy of the regime in Pyongyang.

President Kim's Sunshine Policy (now known as the Engagement Policy) has established a formula for reconciliation on the peninsula, while deferring the ultimate goal of reunification as a practical matter. To date, Pyongyang has responded to Seoul's economic, social, and cultural nongovernmental overtures, but has rejected any political reconciliation with South Korea. Moreover, as evidenced by recent incidents of military infiltration, it continues its aggressive behavior.

WHO IS BUYING TIME?

The notion that buying time works in our favor is increasingly dubious. A growing body of evidence suggests that it is North Korea that is buying time—to consolidate the regime, continue its nuclear weapons program, and build and sell two new generations of missiles, while disregarding the well-being of its 22 million people. Kim Jung Il's assumption of the post of Chairman of North Korea's Military Commission has raised the influence of the armed forces. These developments have created an increasingly dangerous security environment in Northeast Asia.

Indeed, North Korea's nuclear weapons program and the development of missile delivery systems have combined to pose an enhanced threat to the security of Japan. This threat has grown even as Japan has continued to support the Agreed Framework and its light-water reactor project. Yet we cannot expect Tokyo's continued support for ap-

proaches to Pyongyang that fail to address Japan's security concerns.

North Korea's provocative actions and beligerent posture have challenged—and taken advantage of—our interest in stability. For Pyongyang, the lesson of the past four years is that brinkmanship works.

FOUNDATION FOR A NEW APPROACH

A Congressionally mandated review has made it clear that current policy toward North Korea is politically unsustainable. Similar political pressures are today evident in Japan and may soon surface in the Republic of Korea. The appointment of former Secretary of Defense William Perry to conduct a review of policy toward North Korea is an important step in fashioning a policy that is politically viable and protects the vital interests of the United States and its allies.

A new approach must treat the Agreed Framework as the beginning of a policy toward North Korea, not as the end of the problem. It should clearly formulate answers to two key questions: first, what precisely do we want from North Korea, and what price are we prepared to pay for it? Second, are we prepared to take a different course if, after exhausting all reasonable diplomatic efforts, we conclude that no worthwhile accord is possible?

Current policy is fragmented. Each component of policy—implementing the Agreed Framework, four-party peace talks, missile talks, food aid, POW-MIA talks—operates largely on its own track without any larger strategy or focus on how the separate pieces fit together. In the absence of a comprehensive policy, North Korea has held the initiative, with Washington responding as Pyongyang acts as demandeur.

A successful approach to North Korea must be comprehensive and integrated, and must address the totality of the security threat. The stakes involved should make Korea a matter of the highest priority for the President. This will require sustained attention to manage the issue with Congress, our Korean and Japanese allies, and China. The diplomacy leading to the Agreed Framework had such focus when Robert Galucci was named special coordinator, reporting directly to the Secretary of State and the President. Unfortunately, after Ambassador Galucci left his Korea post in 1995, no successor was named.

The logic of the policies pursued by the United States, its allies, and China has been one of muddling through. This has allowed North Korea to obtain economic benefits while maintaining its military threat. Given the opacity of North Korea's totalitarian regime, its decision-making process is unknowable. Only by fairly testing Pyongyang's intentions through diplomacy can we validate policy assumptions. If a diplomatic solution is not possible, it is to our advantage to discover this sooner rather than later in order to best protect our security interests. If North Korea leaves no choice but confrontation, it should be on our terms, not its own.

One cannot expect North Korea to take U.S. diplomacy seriously unless we demonstrate unambiguously that the United States is prepared to bolster its deterrent military posture. This can be done without appearing to threaten Pyongyang. At the same time, policy should provide an adequate incentive structure to any forces inside the North Korean elite who may be inclined to believe that the least bad choice for survival is one of civil international behavior and opening. To convince the North to modify its posture, we need a larger conceptual framework, with greater incentives and corresponding disincentives.

The first step toward a new approach is to regain the diplomatic initiative. U.S. policy

toward North Korea has become largely reactive and predictable, with U.S. diplomacy characterized by a cycle of North Korean provocation (or demand) and American response. The intention is to be proactive and to define the agenda.

This begins with setting new terms of reference. Diplomacy must fashion an initiative that integrates the entire spectrum of security challenges, while enhanced deterrence must address what we are prepared to do, should diplomacy prove inadequate.

Our strategy must be closely coordinated with our allies. It must integrate Tokyo's interests and assets, as well as Seoul's Engagement Policy and defense capabilities. Such integration, at a minimum, would strengthen the U.S. alliance structure, while positioning Washington to deal more effectively with Pyongyang.

A new approach to North Korea will necessarily test China's intentions. Beijing was helpful in the process leading to the Agreed Framework, and the United States publicly cites that cooperation as a major payoff of its China policy.

But China is also pursuing its own agenda. Beijing is sustaining North Korea with aid, despite Pyongyang's apparent unwillingness to heed its advice. China has resisted active cooperation—with the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization, with the World Food Program, and on missiles. Its independent actions pose a challenge to any successful U.S. policy. No approach to North Korea is likely to succeed absent some modicum of active cooperation from—and clear understanding with—China. Beijing must understand that it will either bear a burden for failure or benefit from cooperation.

OPERATIONAL ELEMENTS OF A NEW COMPREHENSIVE APPROACH

We would propose a new comprehensive approach for management of the problems posed by North Korea. The package should combine the elements of deterrence and diplomacy cited below. This package is not offered with any unwarranted optimism regarding what is possible vis-à-vis North Korea. Thus, the strengthening of deterrence is central to this package.

To make a comprehensive approach sustainable politically, it is critical to start with and maintain close coordination with Congress. To be successful, policy toward the Korean peninsula requires a foundation of strong bipartisan support. A regular mechanism for executive-legislative interaction should be developed. The former Senate Arms Control Observer Groups on U.S.-Soviet relations can serve as a model.

To protect U.S. and allied interests, a strengthening of deterrence must support diplomacy. Deterrence depends essentially on the proper blend of diplomacy, declaratory policy, and demonstrable military capability. As a result, if diplomacy fails, North Korea should be faced with the consequences of its choice: isolation or containment in an environment in which U.S. leadership and alliance structures have been reinvigorated and strengthened, allowing the United States, the Republic of Korea, and Japan to act together.

The following steps are critical to bolstering credible deterrence.

The United States should encourage Japanese leaders to accelerate the timetable for Guidelines Legislation, and to underscore the importance of the U.S.-Japan alliance to Tokyo's security interests in the region and beyond.

The United States should call for a trilateral (the United States, Republic of Korea, and Japan) defense ministers consultative meeting to address a range of peninsula contingencies. In particular, this meeting

should consider actions to implement force enhancement options, which might include agreements to increase counter-battery radar around Seoul and deploy more Patriot batteries to Japan from Europe and the continental United States. Public statements should also focus on deepening missile defense cooperation, as well as a spectrum of military exercises to deal with a variety of North Korean actions.

"Red Lines" should be drawn. The United States, together with the Republic of Korea and Japan, should clarify what is unacceptable behavior and underscore that provocative military action by North Korea will not be tolerated and will provoke a response.

The Pentagon should undertake a review of the American presence in South Korea, not with a view to reduction, but to ensure that U.S. forces can optimally deal with the evolving nature of the North Korean threat.

As a separate but related action, the Pentagon and the commander in chief of Combined Forces Command in the Republic of Korea should conduct a review to determine what mix of surveillance, radar, and other weapons is required to improve the defense of Seoul against bombardment or surprise attack. To underscore alliance commitments, the United States should also announce that it is prepared to augment forces in theater.

To enhance the prospects for the comprehensive package and to advance U.S. and allied interests, diplomacy must be closely coordinated with Seoul, Tokyo, and Beijing.

The U.S. point person should be designated by the President in consultation with Congressional leaders and should report directly to the President. This step also aims to move the issue to the highest possible level of decisionmaking in North Korea.

Diplomacy should seek to align South Korean and Japanese policies to influence positively North Korean behavior as well as to reinforce military deterrence.

The United States should propose a trilateral (United States, the Republic of Korea, and Japan) foreign minister-level consultative meeting. The goals should be to name high-level point persons, establish coordinating mechanisms, and raise the issue to the level of a presidential national security priority. Trilateral coordination should reach understandings on a division of responsibilities for the comprehensive proposal.

China's active cooperation is vital. Because the United States and China share common interests with respect to the Korean peninsula, we expect China to act in a positive manner. Active cooperation will enhance Sino-American relations. However, if conflict occurs as a result of inadequate cooperation, Beijing will bear a heavy responsibility. Moreover, the burden of keeping North Korea on "life support" will fall squarely on China if our diplomatic initiative fails.

THE COMPREHENSIVE PACKAGE

United States objectives should be maintaining and as necessary strengthening deterrence, and eliminating through peaceful means the military threat posed by North Korean nuclear, chemical, biological, and conventional weapons and missiles. Our goal is to reduce the risks to the United States, the Republic of Korea, and Japan. To the extent the threat cannot be eliminated, the goal is to contain the residual threat. In addition, the United States seeks to facilitate South-North reconciliation.

Washington should table an offer that meets Pyongyang's legitimate economic, security, and political concerns. This would allow the United States to seize the diplomatic initiative as well as the moral and political high ground. It would also strengthen

the ability to build and sustain a coalition if North Korea does not cooperate. Most importantly, the failure of enhanced diplomacy should be demonstrably attributable to Pyongyang.

The objective of negotiations should be to offer Pyongyang clear choices in regard to its future: on the one hand, economic benefits, security assurances, political legitimization, on the other, the certainty of enhanced military deterrence. For the United States and its allies, the package as a whole means that we are prepared—if Pyongyang meets our concerns—to accept North Korea as a legitimate actor, up to and including full normalization of relations.

Negotiations would address the following:

1. The Agreed Framework: We should make clear our intention to honor existing commitments, but also underscore that the political and security environments have deteriorated significantly since October 1994 because of North Korea's actions. To sustain support for the agreement, it is imperative that the issues regarding the suspect site(s) and missiles be addressed.

Sites: We should note that suspect sites are covered in the "confidential minute" to the Agreed Framework. Our objective is to have a credible mechanism to increase ongoing transparency of the present site—but not be limited to that site. The United States should make it clear in a unilateral statement that the comprehensive package encompasses any suspect site in North Korea.

Plutonium: To bring North Korea promptly into compliance with IAEA safeguards, we need to prepare for IAEA inspections under the agreement. North Korean cooperation in preserving the historical record of its past nuclear activities is critical. In addition, a new bargain should include early removal from North Korea of the nuclear spent fuel currently in storage at Yongbyon.

Quid pro quo: Accelerating the process of resolving site questions, and the issue of IAEA compliance, could likely require a U.S. commitment to expedite the construction of the two light-water reactors, and negotiation of a United States-North Korean nuclear cooperation agreement.

2. Missiles: North Korean missiles have become a far more prominent problem that was the case when the Agreed Framework was signed. It implicitly puts the missile problem on the agenda. Our near-term objectives are to end testing and exports, and, over the long term, to obtain North Korean adherence to the Missile Technology Control Regime limits. However, if missile exports continue and the United States can identify them, we should do what we can to intercept those shipments. We will make it clear that we will act under the UN Charter's right of self-defense.

3. Conventional threat: The United States should table a proposal for confidence building measures to begin a process aimed at reciprocal conventional force reductions. Any new peace mechanism should be linked to the reduction of the conventional threat.

4. Food/economic assistance/sanctions: The United States should continue to provide some humanitarian food and medical aid with the caveat of increased transparency on distribution. But, our emphasis would be on assisting North Korean economic restructuring. We would support actions that open its economy to market forces. We are prepared to further ease sanctions and support its membership in the international financial institutions, recognizing that this requires change on the part of Pyongyang. If the North takes the necessary steps, the United States, with its allies, should consider establishing a Korean reconstruction fund within the World Bank or Asian Development Bank.

U.S. diplomacy must integrate Seoul's Engagement Policy (e.g., government approval of investment projects, particularly large industrial investment by major firms known as Chaebol) with the broad policy objectives of the comprehensive package.

As a step-by-step roadmap to a more cooperative relationship, economic benefits beyond humanitarian aid should be phased in as North Korea implements threat reduction measures. In the context of an economic assistance package, the United States could consult with North Korea to review the energy component of the Agreed Framework to develop alternate energy sources.

5. Security assurances: The United States, along with the Republic of Korea and Japan, should propose a six-party (the United States, Russia, China, Japan, South Korea, and North Korea) meeting to deal with the security of North Korea. A multilateral commitment should be based on the pledges made in Kim Dae Jung's inaugural address—that we have no intent to implode North Korea, to absorb North Korea, or to force North Korea to change its political system. Assurances could run the gamut from a pledge of nonaggression to a commitment to respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of North Korea. Our goal should be to foster an environment making it as easy as possible for Pyongyang to choose reform.

The United States and its allies should make it clear that we are prepared to coexist with a less threatening regime in the North.

6. Normalization: If North Korea satisfies our security concerns, the United States should be prepared to move toward full normalization of relations.

SHOULD DIPLOMACY FAIL

The one enduring element of this initiative—irrespective of North Korea's response—is the reinforcing of U.S. leadership in maintaining stability and enhancing security in this critical region. The U.S. effort to strengthen security cooperation with our key allies—the Republic of Korea and Japan—is an integral part of this leadership and becomes even more central to regional security.

The virtue of this initiative is that it will test North Korea's intentions, discover whether diplomacy holds any real possibility of yielding positive results, and, in the process, restore U.S. leadership. This would enable us to bolster a coalition to deter and contain North Korea. It is aimed at leaving Pyongyang significantly worse off than if it had chosen a future of cooperation on mutually beneficial terms.

Should diplomacy fail, the United States would have to consider two alternative courses, neither of which is attractive. One is to live with and deter a nuclear North Korea armed with delivery systems, with all its implications for the region. The other is preemption, with the attendant uncertainties.

Strengthened deterrence and containment. This would involve a more ready and robust posture, including a willingness to interdict North Korean missile exports on the high seas. Our posture in the wake of a failure of diplomacy would position the United States and its allies to enforce "red lines."

Preemption. We recognize the dangers and difficulties associated with this option. To be considered, any such initiative must be based on precise knowledge of facilities, assessment of probable success, and clear understanding with our allies of the risks.

We are under no illusions about the prospects for success of the comprehensive package outlined above. The issues are serious and the implications of a failure of diplomacy are profound.

CELEBRATION OF 90 YEARS ST.
JOSEPH'S PARISH, WEST ALLIS,
WISCONSIN

HON. GERALD D. KLECZKA

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 4, 1999

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to rise today to honor the men and women of St. Joseph's Parish, West Allis, Wisconsin, as they celebrate the church's proud heritage and its 90th anniversary with a special Mass and dinner on March 21st.

Shortly after the turn of the century, the steady expansion of farm and industrial machinery firms led many immigrants to the rolling fields and wide-open spaces of the city of West Allis. Satisfied with a sense of security and prosperity offered by West Allis, many Polish immigrants settled in the city. These men and women soon approached the Milwaukee Archdiocese for permission to erect a church and school in their own new neighborhood, one which would praise God in their native tongue and further teach and strengthen them and their growing families. In 1906, the Archbishop agreed to send the new parish a Polish speaking priest for their church and Polish speaking nuns for their school. At a November meeting the name Saint Joseph was chosen as Patron of this new church.

A temporary pastor was appointed and the beginnings of St. Joseph's parish were slow. However, once a definite site for the parish church and school were agreed upon, things moved quickly. Twenty lots on Mitchell Street, between 64th and 65th Street, the present site of St. Joseph's, were purchased at a cost of \$2,200. The first resident pastor, Father Anton Kierzek, was appointed in the fall of 1908. The building's cornerstone was laid in March of 1909 and the wooden two-story structure, built for \$7,500, was dedicated in May.

Thus, the works and deeds of a small group of Polish immigrants were successful in erecting a temple for worship and a school to train and rear their offspring. The city of West Allis grew rapidly; local industries flourished. More Polish families built homes near the parish. In 1924, plans for a new parish building, both chapel and school, were completed. This structure, built of block and brick, has become a familiar landmark in the city to the present.

A roll call of the parish leaders over the years reveals traditional Polish names: Szukalski, Lipinski, Iglinski, Barczak, Makowski, Bieniewski, and Barszczewski. The names of the parish priests since the early 1960s continues that Polish tradition: Fathers Peksa, Piechowski and the current priest, Father James Posanski.

Congratulations to the men, women and families of St. Joseph's Parish on your proud heritage and 90 years of service and worship. May God continue to bless each and every one of the parish members as they face new challenges.

TRIBUTE TO TERRY "TED"
OLIVER

HON. NICK SMITH

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 4, 1999

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life and lament the passing of Mr. Terry "Ted" Oliver, a true hero and selfless contributor to the community of Eaton Rapids, MI.

Mr. Oliver was assistant fire chief and a proud member of Eaton Rapids' volunteer fire department. His family, fellow fire fighters, and the community as a whole all suffered a profound loss when Ted died fighting a residential fire on the 19th of this past month.

Fire fighters like Ted risk their lives each day to protect our lives, homes, businesses, and belongings. Ted Oliver undertook this duty for 33 years. During this time he developed a reputation for being a dedicated, selfless, mentor and friend. He was always enthusiastic about donating his time and energy to the fire department, but his contributions did not end there.

Eaton Rapids also remembers Ted as a local humanitarian and Good Samaritan. He was well known as a generous neighbor who would shovel driveways, wash windows, and fix anything from bicycles to automobiles for members of the community who needed his assistance. He is survived by Carol, his wife of 38 years, 4 children, 14 grandchildren, and an entire community that mourns his loss.

Dozens of fire trucks and hundreds of mourners attended Ted's February 22 memorial service to pay their respects and honor the life of this local hero. I myself was honored to visit the National Firefighters' Memorial this past Monday, where Ted's name was posted and the flag was lowered in his honor. Today, I rise before this Congress of the United States of America, to likewise honor and pay tribute to the life of this great and beloved citizen.

I believe Mr. Richard Freer, Eaton Rapids' fire chief, best expressed the thoughts of the department and the community with the words, "We can put someone in his place, but we'll never replace him."

LEGISLATION TO AMEND THE 50
STATES COMMEMORATIVE COIN
PROGRAM ACT

HON. ENI F.H. FALEOMAVEGA

OF AMERICAN SAMOA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 4, 1999

Mr. FALEOMAVEGA. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of legislation which is being introduced today by Congresswoman ELEANOR HOLMES-NORTON with the four Congressional delegates as cosponsors. The legislation would amend the 50 States Commemorative Coin Program Act to extend the program by an additional year for the purpose of including the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico and the United States Virgin Islands.

Mr. Speaker, in the 105th Congress when we passed the Commemorative Coin Program Act, the insular areas were omitted from the

legislation. Current law authorizes the minting of twenty-five cent coins to commemorate each of the 50 states through state-specific designs on one side of the coins. It is a ten-year program, with five states being honored each year.

This bill amends current law by adding an eleventh year to the program. During this year, the District of Columbia and the four insular areas, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands, would also be recognized through the minting of twenty-five cent coins. Commemorative designs on one side of the coins would be submitted by the chief executive officer of these areas.

This legislation is very timely for my Congressional district, Mr. Speaker. American Samoa will celebrate the centennial of its union with the United States in the year 2000.

American Samoa has a long, proud history of supporting the United States—ever since the traditional leaders of the main island of Tutuila ceded their island to the United States on April 17, 1900. Tutuila's beautiful harbor is the deepest in the South Pacific, and the port village of Pago Pago was used as a coaling station for U.S. naval ships in the early part of the century and as a support base for U.S. soldiers during World War II. To this day, American Samoa serves as a refueling point for U.S. naval ships and military aircraft.

At the present time, American Samoans have a per capita enlistment rate in the U.S. military which is as high as any state or U.S. territory. Our sons and daughters have served in record numbers in every U.S. military engagement from World War II to the present operations in the Middle East. We have stood by the United States in good times and bad, and we will continue to do so.

Congress has recognized American Samoa's proud heritage on numerous occasions, and many of my constituents have asked that the United States Government provide special recognition of the 100th year of our union. I believe it would be most fitting to acknowledge the centennial anniversary of our relationship with the United States with the issuance of a commemorative coin, and I am optimistic that this bill will become public law later this year.

O'DEA ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 4, 1999

Mr. SCHAFFER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay humble tribute to the students, teachers and parents of O'Dea Elementary School in Colorado for their efforts to help the needy during the holidays. I commend the faculty of the school as well as all the students, parents and individuals who contributed to their special canned food drive. Their selfless dedication has provided warmth, comfort and happiness to families in Colorado. That the school produced over 1,200 pounds of food, and funds from candy cane sales for the benefit of the needy is testament to the true meaning of the spirit of Christmas and Hanukkah. Let us remember, as these good people have, that the holiday season is one of giving, one of joy, and one of hope. Let the children's example during the holidays be a beacon to us all throughout the year.

ST. LUKE BAPTIST CHURCH
CELEBRATES 120 YEARS**HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON**

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 4, 1999

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the 120th anniversary of the establishment of Saint Luke Baptist Church. I am pleased to enter into the RECORD the church's inspiring history.

Saint Luke Baptist Church was organized at Fort Totten, District of Columbia on March 23, 1879. It evolved from a series of religious meetings, held over a two year period in the home of Brother Solomon Kemp. Other original members were Brothers George Brooks, James Clark, Walker Clark, Frank Grinage, Sydney Walker, Anthony Walker, and Sister Lucy Jenkins. Reverend Shelton Miller was the spiritual leader of the group and became the first pastor. The group continued to worship in the home of Brother Kemp until the increase in membership made those quarters inadequate. The first church was erected at Shepherd Road and Magnolia Avenue, NW. As the membership continued to grow, it became necessary to move again. The new church was located at Shepherd Road and Georgia Avenue and thrived there for thirty-six years when the site was purchased to create what is now known as Missouri Avenue. In 1928 a new edifice was erected at Fourteenth and Peabody Streets NW. It is worthy of note that the three churches were built within a one mile radius and were constructed by Reverend Shelton Miller, church members, and friends. Saint Luke was a beacon of light in the Brightwood area and obtained its Charter of Incorporation on January 15, 1898.

Saint Luke Baptist Church thrived under the inspired leadership of Reverend Shelton Miller (1879–1931), Reverend Arthur Chichester (1931–48), and Reverend John Lucas (1948–72). Saint Luke's anointed and dynamic pastoral ministries now flourish under the Reverend Aubrey C. Lewis (1974–present).

Church outreach programs are diverse and include all age groups. The Bible study program has evolved into the Saint Luke Bible Institute, the Senior Adult Ministry (SAM) provides entertaining cultural and spiritual activities for retired and senior members, church retreats provide opportunities for study and reflection, and the day care center is a source of employment for church members and community residents as well as a source of revenue for the church. The Youth and Young Adult Ministry (Y.Y.A.M.) provides Christian programs for the church's youngest age groups. In 1998, the outreach program expanded to a new level with the initiation of a Cable Television Ministry.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in acknowledging the many sacrifices, freely made, required to write each chapter of Saint Luke's rich history and to celebrate a spiritual and civic anchor in the Brightwood community.

SENIOR CITIZEN PROPERTY TAX
REDUCTION VOUCHERS**HON. RICHARD E. NEAL**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 4, 1999

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation along with several of my colleagues in the Massachusetts Delegation to alter the federal tax treatment of real property tax reduction vouchers received by senior citizens for volunteer work.

Several towns in Massachusetts have tried to ease the problem senior citizens who live on fixed incomes face due to rising property taxes. These towns have allowed senior citizens to perform volunteer work for the town in exchange for a voucher that reduces their property taxes by up to \$500. Seniors have volunteered in libraries, recreational centers, parks and senior centers in exchange for these vouchers.

The House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts passed a bill last year to exempt these vouchers from income for purposes of the State income tax. While the State Senate did not take up the bill last year, I am informed that this issue will be brought up again in the State Legislature this year.

The legislation I am introducing would exclude from gross income vouchers issued by a government unit and received by senior citizens in exchange for volunteer work. The voucher could only offset real property taxes imposed by the government unit that issued the voucher, and no real property tax deduction would be allowed to the extent of the amount excluded from gross income by the voucher. The legislation also exempts these vouchers from employment taxes, and senior citizens who are at least 65 are eligible.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation enhances an important and creative program being implemented in many towns in Massachusetts. I very much hope we can address this issue this year, and encourage other towns in Massachusetts and across the country to ease the financial plight of many of our senior citizens.

COMMEMORATING THE CONTRIBUTIONS
OF RETIRED SUPREME
COURT JUSTICE BLACKMUN**HON. BRUCE F. VENTO**

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 4, 1999

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, I am deeply saddened by the passing of Retired Supreme Court Justice Harry A. Blackmun. Justice Blackmun lived a productive life of 90 years and was a well-respected legal mind. An Illinoisan by birth, Blackmun was raised in St. Paul's East Side—my lifelong home which I am today honored to represent. Before his 24 years of service on the nation's highest court, Blackmun practiced law in the Twin Cities for nearly 20 years.

As Blackmun himself always said, he will be remembered most for his controversial author-

ship of the 1973 Roe v. Wade Supreme Court decision. Despite the philosophical, moral and theological retribution that he experienced for his decision, Justice Blackmun believed, "The right of privacy * * * is broad enough to encompass a woman's decision whether or not to terminate her pregnancy." Blackmun had the strength of his convictions and the courage and integrity to pursue and implement such judgment.

Justice Blackmun was a man of constant adaption and change, adjusting to the times gracefully. During his early days on the court, he was considered among its most conservative and he was referred to as "The Minnesota Twin" of fellow East Sider and kindergarten classmate, Chief Justice Warren E. Burger, for their identical voting patterns. By the end of his first decade on the court, however, Blackmun's independent streak became apparent and he was ironically considered among the court's most liberal. Justice Blackmun wrote for the court when it ruled that Congress has the power to enforce local compliance with federal laws requiring overtime pay for more than 40-hour work weeks and became the lone dissenter advocating for the rights of Haitians to have hearings before being forced to return to their homeland. As a Member of Congress, most of our efforts and utterances are seldom put to work, but it was a real honor to have Justice Blackmun employ my comments in an objecting dissent brief to the severance tax policy.

In the twilight of his life, at the age of 88, the retired Justice even tried his hand at acting, playing a cameo role as a supreme court justice in Steven Spielberg's "Amistad." It was a natural role for this great American jurist.

Justice Blackmun's spirit will live on through his contributions to society. He leaves a wonderful legacy. Blackmun is survived by his wife, Dorothy, and three daughters. My sympathy and best wishes to them.

RIFFENBURGH ELEMENTARY
SCHOOL**HON. BOB SCHAFFER**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 4, 1999

Mr. SCHAFFER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay humble tribute to the students, teachers, and parents of Riffenburgh Elementary School in Colorado for their efforts to help a family in need during the holidays. Sadly, a local family's home was destroyed by fire. I commend the faculty of the school as well as all the students, parents, and individuals who contributed to their special efforts. Their selfless dedication has provided warmth, comfort, and happiness to the Lund family in light of this recent tragedy, and to other families less fortunate than most. That the school produced so much for these needy families is testament to the true meaning of the spirit of Christmas and Hanukkah. Let us remember, as these good people have, that the holiday season is one of giving, one of joy, and one of hope. Let the children's example during the holidays be a beacon to us all throughout the year.

SOCIAL SECURITY INVESTMENT
FUND ACT OF 1999**HON. ROSCOE G. BARTLETT**

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 4, 1999

Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, today Mr. MARKEY and I introduced the "Social Security Investment Fund Act of 1999" with Mr. POMEROY, Mr. DUNCAN, and Mr. MATSUI. This bill gives legislative form to the need to provide workers with a reasonable return on their Social Security payroll taxes while maintaining the guaranteed benefit foundation of the current Social Security system. It would authorize the investment of a portion of the Social Security surplus in the private sector—a diversification strategy used by nearly every other public pension fund in America. It would restrict this discretion, however, to a very conservative form of investment called "index funds." Management would be passive, not active, and the return on investment would mirror the return of the market as a whole, not individual stocks. In this way, the system would benefit from a higher rate-of-return while protecting the system against the shock of market downturns.

The main features include:

An addition of 6 years of solvency to the Social Security System without resort to benefit cuts, payroll tax increases or government borrowing.

The locking-up of Social Security surpluses for Social Security only.

Assumption by the government of the risks of ups and downs in the market so that retirement benefits remain guaranteed.

The structure of the investment program is as follows:

1. *Independence.* We establish the Investment Board as an independent agency. Its activity is self-funded, and its authorization explicitly forbids muddying the pursuit of its fiduciary duty with social, political or religious objectives.

2. *Limited Risk.* The amount to be invested in stocks would remain far less than the amounts already invested in the market by public pension funds—a small fraction of the market as a whole.

3. *Professionalism.* The Board hires fund managers already engaged in managing money in the financial markets for private investors.

4. *Conservatism.* Each fund manager invests only in equity index funds that mirror the market broadly (e.g. the Wilshire 5000) so that the government is at no time engaged in the business of picking winners and losers.

5. *Diversification.* The total amount allocated to each fund manager is limited so that no one controls a disproportionate share of the overall activity of any single company.

6. *Neutrality.* In proxy battles, the fund managers would not decide how to vote the shares. The shares would instead be voted automatically through "mirror voting", where the fund's votes are cast in the same proportion as the votes cast by all other shareholders.

NATIONAL TRIO DAY

HON. JOHN W. OLVER

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 4, 1999

Mr. OLVER. Mr. Speaker, I rise in honor of National TRIO Day—celebrated each year on the last Saturday in February—to recognize the importance of the Federal TRIO Program.

"What is TRIO?" To millions of disadvantaged Americans the answer is quite simple: "TRIO equal opportunity."

TRIO identifies aspiring students from poor families, prepares them for college-level work, and helps them define and achieve their goals.

TRIO plans a critical role in leveling the educational playing field in our country.

Since 1965, over 10 million Americans have benefitted from TRIO programs, which include—Talent Search, Upward Bound, Student Support Service, Ronald McNair Post-Baccalaureate Program, and Educational Opportunity Centers.

In my Congressional District—in western and central Massachusetts—TRIO serves 2500 students each year at 8 separate colleges and universities.

TRIO has helped many of my constituents lift themselves out of poverty and climb into promising careers as teachers, lawyers, doctors, journalists, and business owners.

TRIO means opportunity to young people across the country who would otherwise not be able to attend college and pursue their dreams.

I urge this Congress to recognize the national success of TRIO programs, and to renew our commitment to educational opportunity.

THE INCREDIBLE READING RALLY

HON. NICK LAMPSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 4, 1999

Mr. LAMPSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend the Beaumont Teachers Association and the Literacy Volunteers of America for their terrific work performed in raising money for the adult literacy programs at the Literacy Depot in Beaumont, TX, this week.

Since 1996, Literacy Volunteers of America (LVA) has raised national awareness of literacy issues and funds to provide a solution through the Incredible Reading Rally. Developed collaboratively among literacy program managers, volunteers and LVA national leadership, the Incredible Reading Rally involves thousands of adults, school children, businesses, and organizations around the country each February.

Kick-off events have ranged from gala evenings and public appearances by Garfield the Official Spokescat of the Rally, to celebrities like Miss America reading their favorite books to school children. Through the generous sponsorship of Ferrero USA, Literacy Volunteers of America is able to provide materials and supplies to its participating affiliates at no cost to the local programs.

Other corporate sponsors may contribute through either cash or prize donations. Friends

and family can sponsor volunteers by pledging money for each hour per book read during the Rally period. Eighty percent of all monies raised by volunteers will stay in the local community and directly benefit individuals who need reading help. In addition to highlighting the importance of families reading together, this event gives participants a sense of accomplishment about their efforts to support literacy.

Once again, I would like to congratulate the Beaumont Teachers of America and Literacy Volunteers of America for their fine work.

TAVELLI ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 4, 1999

Mr. SCHAFFER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay humble tribute to the students, teachers, and parents of Tavelli Elementary School in Colorado for their efforts to help the needy during the holidays. I comment the faculty of the school as well as all the students, parents, and individuals who contributed to their special canned food drive. Their selfless dedication has provided warmth, comfort, and happiness to families in Colorado. That the school produced so much for the Salvation Army for the benefit of the needy is testament to the true meaning of the spirit of Christmas and Hanukkah. Let us remember, as these good people have, that the holiday season is one of giving, one of joy, and one of hope. Let the children's example during the holidays be a beacon to us all throughout the year.

TRIBUTE TO COACH DAVEY WHITNEY
AND THE ALCORN STATE
BRAVES**HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON**

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 4, 1999

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, it gives me extreme pleasure to stand before you and recognize the accomplishments and success of one of Mississippi's finest basketball coaches, Coach Davey Whitney, men's head basketball coach at Alcorn State University. Coach Whitney was the first coach to lead a team from a historically black college or university (HBCU) to victory in the NCAA and NIT tournaments.

Alcorn State University, located in Lorman, Mississippi, was once known as a basketball powerhouse under the guidance of Coach Whitney. During his first stint as head coach, the Braves enjoyed 17 straight winning seasons, nine Southwestern Athletic Conference (SWAC) titles, three National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) tournament appearances and two National Invitational Tournament (NIT) appearances. Then Coach Whitney retired.

Three years ago he was called upon to return and revive the winning program. Through hard work by Coach Whitney and his staff, along with the dedication of this young talented ball club, the Braves are currently enjoying their best season since 1986, the last time

Alcorn won the SWAC title. Therefore, it is only fitting that in 1999, while Coach Whitney is on the brink of accomplishing that same goal with the very same program, that I take time out to recognize him.

At the age of 69, Coach Whitney's goal this time around is to get the basketball program back on its feet and train someone to replace him. Although some may view this as a wise decision, I know that there are many Braves fans out there who are lobbying for him to stay for as long as he wants.

Mr. Speaker, Coach Whitney exemplifies college basketball in every way. His track record shows that he has what it takes to be successful and stay successful in college basketball. Keep up the good work Coach and the best of luck to you and your ball club as you continue on your quest for greatness.

ELIMINATION OF AID TO TURKEY

HON. ROBERT E. ANDREWS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 4, 1999

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and applaud the action of the 105th Congress to withhold all aid for Turkey in the 1999 appropriations bills.

For the past 25 years, Turkey has brutally oppressed the people of Cyprus and committed atrocious human rights violations. Despite the condemnation of the international community, Turkey has refused to withdraw its troops from Cyprus or improve its record on human rights. The United States must take the lead in resolving this conflict in the Mediterranean. Not only is it our moral obligation to oppose unjust oppression and brutal human rights violations, but a lasting resolution to the Cyprus problem would also improve relations between Greece and Turkey, strengthen the peace and stability of the Eastern Mediterranean region, and serve important United States interests.

I have been delighted to work with Congressman JOHN EDWARD PORTER, a key member of the House Appropriations Committee and a great leader on these issues. Congressman PORTER and I introduced H.R. 388 and H.R. 1361 in the 105th Congress to address the situation in Cyprus. These bills proposed to withhold all American military and economic assistance to Turkey unless Turkey peacefully resolved the conflict with Cyprus and halted all human rights violations. I am very pleased that Congressman PORTER and I were able to achieve our goal when these funds were withheld in 1999 appropriations. I join my colleague in urging this Congress and the President to continue to deny aid to Turkey until these diplomatic and human rights requirements are met.

THE ETHERIDGE SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION ACT

HON. BOB ETHERIDGE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 4, 1999

Mr. ETHERIDGE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to announce the re-introduction of my legislation I originally introduced last year to assist

fast-growing states to build new schools, reduce class sizes and overcrowding and foster an orderly and disciplined learning environment. To date, I have gathered more than twice as many original cosponsors this year than the bill enjoyed in the last Congress, and I urge all of my colleagues to join me in signing on to this important legislation.

As the former Superintendent of North Carolina's schools, I know firsthand how important quality facilities are to our children's education. The General Accounting Office has identified more than \$112 billion in school construction needs across the country. The Secretary of Education has reported that the "Baby Boom Echo" will create an explosion of growth in the school-age populations in many states over the next ten years. In fact, the experts at the U.S. Education Department have projected that my state's high school enrollment will grow by 27.1 percent over the next ten years. Almost all of my Congressional District's nine counties have experienced tremendous growth this decade (Franklin County—19.6 percent, Granville County—9.9 percent, Harnett County—18.9 percent, Johnston County—25.3 percent, Lee County—17.1 percent, Nash County—17.3 percent, Sampson County—9.5 percent, Wake County—29.4 percent, Wilson County—2.6 percent).

Congress must assist the states to meet their school construction needs of the coming decade. My bill will use new tax credits to create \$7.2 billion in school construction bonds over the next ten years. These school bonds will be allocated to the states based on the growth we know they will experience in the coming decade. The Etheridge School Construction Act will complement the Administration's school construction initiative by using the same bond-leveraging tax credit but targeting resources to growing states. These targeted tax credits will provide resources directly where they are needed without adding any new federal government programs of bureaucracy. My state of North Carolina will qualify for about \$360 million in school construction bonds under this legislation.

By directing these bonds to the states with the most growth, we will provide desperately needed assistance to the states with the most critical needs and provide some relief to virtually every state. Specifically, the Etheridge School Construction Act will provide school construction bonds to these states at the following amounts: California—\$2.32 billion; Texas—\$840 million; New York—\$540 million; Florida—\$436 million; North Carolina—\$360 million; Georgia—\$303 million; Virginia—\$249 million; Massachusetts—\$241 million; Illinois—\$237 million; Arizona—\$233 million; New Jersey—\$191 million; Tennessee—\$166 million; Maryland—\$129 million; Colorado—\$112 million; South Carolina—\$104 million; Indiana—\$100 million; Alabama—\$100 million; Washington—\$83 million; Utah—\$83 million; Nevada—\$79 million; Missouri—\$58 million; Pennsylvania—\$54 million; Michigan—\$50 million; Connecticut—\$42 million; New Mexico—\$42 million; Rhode Island—\$37 million; Oregon—\$33 million; Mississippi—\$29 million; Idaho—\$29 million; Hawaii—\$29 million; Ohio—\$25 million; Delaware—\$25 million; Arkansas—\$20 million; Alaska—\$20 million; New Hampshire—\$17 million; District of Columbia—\$8 million; Louisiana—\$4 million; Kentucky—\$4 million; Kansas—\$4 million; Vermont—\$4 million.

The revenue costs of this legislation amount to the modest sum of \$2.3 billion which could easily be offset by tightening loopholes in the tax code and minimal reductions in current federal government spending. There is no need to utilize the current and future budget surpluses to pay for this legislation. Therefore, this bill is budget neutral. Below are listed examples of current government expenditures that could be trimmed or eliminated. My individual colleagues who support the Etheridge School Construction Act may not agree with each and every provision I suggest we curtail to finance this important priority, but the list illustrates opportunities for savings available to accommodate the pressing need for new schools. The Green Scissors Campaign and other sources have identified these items.

Mining Reform. Under the General Mining Law of 1872, anyone may explore open public lands for hardrock minerals including gold, silver, lead, copper, zinc and many others. Each year, approximately \$2 to \$3 billion worth of minerals are taken from public lands but no royalties are paid. Modest reform to require a fair market return to taxpayers for publicly-owned minerals extracted by mining companies, for example an 8 percent royalty, would raise roughly \$1 billion over five years.

Timber Sales. Over the last nine years, the U.S. Forest Service has lost \$2.8 billion on its timber program. The losses come from selling timber at below the Forest Service cost of preparing the timber for sale and subsidizing the construction of an extensive network of logging roads to support its timber sales programs. Requiring the receipts for National Forest commodity timber sales to cover the expenses of programs would save \$200 million annually or \$1 billion over five years.

Plutonium Manufacturing Project. This project known as "Rocky Flats II" would increase Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL) pit production capacity. Pits are the plutonium cores of nuclear bombs and act as triggers for detonation. There is no need for new pit production because the U.S. retains several thousand pits in reserve. For example, there are more than 10,000 spare pits in bunkers near Amarillo, Texas and many of them could be substituted in currently-deployed weapons should a currently nonexistent need ever arise. Terminating this unneeded new construction would save approximately \$1.1 billion.

Oil and Gas Expensing. Firms engaged in the production of oil, gas and other fuels are permitted to expense rather than capitalize certain intangible drilling and development costs (IDCs). They are subsidies originally intended to increase investment and exploration into oil and fuel. These subsidies are designed to reduce dependence on foreign oil, but they increase the exploitation of our nation's resources and do nothing to abate the world's consumption of fossil fuels and the attendant effects on the global environmental health. Ending this subsidy would save \$500 million a year or \$2.5 billion over five years.

These are a few examples of large expenditures the federal government incurs that could be curtailed to achieve necessary savings. In addition to these big ticket items, one-time spending items are often included in the annual appropriations bills that serve parochial interests of individual Members and represent significant costs to the federal Treasury. For example, last October Congress passed the

comprehensive Omnibus Appropriations bill that contained many such items identified by Senator JOHN MCCAIN during debate on the legislation in that body. Below is a partial list spending often characterized as "pork barrel."

\$250,000 to an Illinois firm to research caffeinated chewing gum.

\$750,000 for grasshopper research in Alaska.

\$1.1 million for manure handling and disposal in Starkville, Mississippi.

\$5 million for a new International Law Enforcement Academy in Roswell, New Mexico.

\$1 million for Kings College in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, for commercialization of pulverization technologies.

\$1.2 million for a C&O Canal visitors center in Cumberland, Maryland.

\$250,000 for a lettuce geneticist in Salinas, California.

\$500,000 for the U.S. Plant Stress and Water Conservation Lab in Lubbock, Texas.

\$162,000 for research on peach tree short life in South Carolina.

\$64,000 for urban pest research in Georgia.

\$100,000 for vidalia onion research in Georgia.

An additional \$2.5 million for the Office of Cosmetics and Color.

\$200,000 for a grant to the Interstate Shellfish Sanitation Commission.

The items listed here are but a representative sample of unnecessary or wasteful government spending we should reduce or eliminate in favor of necessary investment like school construction. Congress must set priorities for the expenditure of the taxpayers' money, and I believe we must elevate school construction on our priority list.

Across the country today, there are 53 million children attending school in America's classrooms. Far too many of these children are not being educated in modern, well-equipped facilities where discipline and order foster academic achievement. For many of our nation's schoolchildren, class is being taught in a trailer or in a closet or in an overstuffed or run-down classroom. We must do a better job of building the quality schools we need to educate our children.

As the former two-term, elected Superintendent of my state's schools, I have probably spent more time inside of more classrooms than any other Member of Congress. I can tell you firsthand that it makes a tremendous difference to the children of this nation whether or not they are provided a safe, quality environment in which to learn. What message do we send to our children when we say to them that their education is not a high enough priority for us to find the will to build them decent educational facilities? If a child sees that the adults in the community take pride in the school and its mission, the child will embrace that school and engage mightily in the endeavor of learning. But if a child sees nothing but indifference and neglect, that child is robbed of the hope that is necessary to summon the will to take a chance to make something of himself or herself through the challenging pursuit of academic achievement. We must not allow the indifference of some rob the future from our many children.

No student in America should be forced to attend class in a substandard facility. No teacher should be required to struggle in an unsafe, undisciplined environment. No parents in America should be forced to witness their children condemned to school in a trailer.

We now have more children in our public schools than at any time in our nation's history. Indeed, even at the height of the Baby Boom there were fewer children in our public schools than there are today. And we know that the coming decade's "Baby Boom Echo" will compound this problem many times over. We must exercise visionary leadership to address this crisis in a timely, proactive and effective manner.

They say that life boils down to a few simple choices. I believe that if we can find the resources to build fancy new prisons to house the criminals, which I support, then surely we can scrape together some money to invest in our children's education. If we can buy more tanks and planes and guns for our military, which I support, then we can find the will to build new schools. And if we can put on the table every poll-tested tax cut proposal, then by God we can summon the political courage to spend some of our national treasure to ensure continued American prosperity in the next century.

The well-worn phrase that children are our future may have become a cliché. But, it also happens to be true. An investment in schools is an investment in our children and an investment in our nation's future. It is time for each Member of Congress to roll up his or her sleeves and get to work to help our communities to build the schools we need to educate the next generation of our citizens.

The Etheridge School Construction Act is a vitally important piece of legislation, and I urge this Congress to pass my bill as soon as possible.

WEBBER JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 4, 1999

Mr. SCHAFFER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay humble tribute to the students, teachers, and parents of Webber Junior High School in Colorado for their efforts to help the needy during the holidays. I commend the faculty of the school as well as all the students, parents, and individuals who contributed to their benefit. Their selfless dedication has provided warmth, comfort, and happiness to families in Colorado. That the school produced so much for the Salvation Army for the benefit of the needy is testament to the true meaning of the spirit of Christmas and Hanukkah. Let us remember, as these good people have, that the holiday season is one of giving, one of joy, and one of hope. Let the children's example during the holidays be a beacon to us all throughout the year.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. LOIS CAPPS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 4, 1999

Mrs. CAPPS. Mr. Speaker, due to a family illness, I was unable to attend votes this week. Had I been here I would have made the following votes: Roll Call No. 29—"aye," Roll Call No. 30—"aye," Roll Call No. 31—"aye,"

Roll Call No. 32—"aye," and Roll Call No. 33—"aye."

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE HUNGARIAN REVOLUTION

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 4, 1999

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, 1848 was a year of great tumult across the continent of Europe. Men, women, and children rebelled against the shackles of repressive aristocracies to demand a greater voice and greater freedoms. From these heroic uprisings, the seeds of change were permanently planted in Europe. Today, I rise to join Hungarian-Americans and the people of Hungary in commemorating the anniversary of start of one of these noble uprisings, the 1848 Hungarian revolution.

On March 3, 1848—as revolution gripped much of Europe—a brave Hungarian patriot, Louis Kossuth, stood up against the ruling Austrian Hapsburg empire. In his "inaugural address of the revolution", Kossuth enumerated 12 sweeping reforms that reflected some of the most progressive ideas of the age, such as a reduction of feudal rights and the emancipation of the peasant. This declaration struck an immediate chord with the Hungarian people. The reforms immediately spurred the Austrian people to demand similar rights, and on March 13, a full-fledged revolution broke out in Vienna.

On March 15, while Kossuth was in Vienna presenting his 12 points to the Habsburg monarchy, students in Buda-Pest armed only with Kossuth's reforms seized control in what has come to be known as the bloodless revolution. The following day the Hungarian delegation, led by Kossuth, submitted Hungary's demands before Emperor-King Ferdinand. The Austrian monarch quickly agreed to the points, prompting the Hungarian Diet to put the revolutionary reforms into effect. Thus, Hungary's future was forever influenced as the result of a peaceful, lawful revolution.

The Hungarian Diet immediately began to work nonstop to pass new laws. By April the Diet had passed 31 progressive measures, which essentially amounted to a new constitution. These "April laws" attempted to provide for the needs of a nation moving towards modernization.

Unfortunately, Hungarians did not have long to experience the effects of the new laws, because factions in the Austrian government were intent on squashing any semblance of Hungarian independence. On September 10, Baron Lelacic, with encouragement from the Habsburgs, let 40,000 Croatian troops across the Hungarian frontier. Hungary, led by Kossuth, was in the process of building up its army, and initially lost several battles to the invaders. Finally, General Arthur-Gorgey, who was to become one of Hungary's greatest generals, was given control of the Hungarian army. By April 1849 Gorgey's military brilliance and the tremendous bravery of the elite Hungarian Honved troops had driven all of the invaders out of Hungary, and Hungary had officially declared its independence from Austria.

The Habsburgs were humiliated and forced to call on Russian Czar Nicholas I for assistance in bringing the now independent Hungary

back under Austrian control. As a result, Hungary's independence was short-lived because in June, 1849, a joint Austrian-Russian offensive overwhelmed the valiant Hungarian defenders. On August 13, Gorgeys' forces laid down their arms before the Russians at Vilagos. Kossuth was forced to flee his beloved homeland and would live the rest of his life traveling the world to gain support for Hungary's cause. In a speech made prior to his departure, Kossuth said, "My principle were those of George Washington. I love you, Europe's most loyal nation."

It is fitting that within this building—this house of democracy—sits a statue of Louis Kossuth. This is only right and appropriate.

Although, the Hungarian revolution of 1848 did not end in prolonged independence for Hungary, it did result in at least one very noble achievement. The revolution prevented the Austrian government from revoking the emancipation of the peasants and all other unfree persons in the Habsburg's empire. For this historic accomplishment and for striving towards the ideal of the American Revolution, Hungarian and Americans of Hungarian descent should always be proud. I join with the strong Hungarian-American population in the downriver communities to celebrate the Hungarian revolution of 1848, truly an important turning point in the history of the Hungarian nation.

THE INTRODUCTION OF THE Y2K STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS ACT

HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 4, 1999

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, our contemporary world is ever more dependent upon computers to assist with and manage our daily lives. From the ATM Machine to the desktop PC, to the pacemaker to air traffic control systems—computers and their myriad of programs all work in concert to make our lives better and more productive. On my home island of Guam, computers have improved mass communication with the mainland and overseas areas in all facets of life—law, business, government, commerce, military, trade, transportation and perhaps most important: staying in touch with our families. Because our lives are so intertwined with computers, the Year 2000 or Y2K problem may pose quite a crippling problem to many communities. The Y2K problem was created by a programming oversight. As a result of an archaic, two-digit dating system in computer software and hardware, vital systems may be knocked off-line on January 1, 2000 creating cyber-havoc for many. This concern has led the General Accounting Office to elect the Y2K problem to the top of the "High Risk" list for every federal agency.

There exists a Congressional Research Service (CRS) report, requested at the behest of Senator DANIEL PATRICK MOYNIHAN over three years ago, detailing the implication of the Y2K problem. The report states, among other things, that the Year 2000 problem is a serious problem and the cost of rectifying it will indeed be rather high.

The Federal Government has become rather proficient in getting its agencies and departments to comply with the inevitable re-programming that is required to fixing this bug. But not without some effort. The Senate and the House of Representatives have truly taken the lead on this pressing issue. Under the gentle prodding of Senators MOYNIHAN, BENNETT, and DODD as well as Congressman STEVE HORN, the President appointed a Y2K Council to get the government focused on this issue. They have done well enough that many citizens do not fear the year's end despite the rhetoric of many doomsayers. That said, to paraphrase Robert Frost, we have many miles to go before we sleep.

Up until today, states, territories and local authorities have been left to their own devices in terms of fixing the Year 2000 problem. While most of the Federal Government's critical services may be Y2K compliant by January 1, 2000, many of the states and local jurisdictions will not be. This includes the territories. In Guam, for example, the local Office of the Public Auditor released a study outlining the territorial Y2K problem. While some of GovGuam's departments are Y2K compliant ahead of schedule many are not. Guam's Department of Public Works and the Department of Public Health and Social Services—both lifeblood agencies for both Guam's public infrastructure and poor and handicapped—do not have enough money or are behind schedule in performing Y2K conversions. And the story is the same throughout the country in the many cities, counties, towns and territories: time is running out or the money has already ran out.

This bill, which I am introducing today will establish a program that will allow states and territories to apply for funding to initiate Y2K conversions of state computer systems, which distribute federal money for vital welfare programs such as Medicaid, Food Stamps, the supplemental nutrition program for women, infants and children, Child Support Enforcement, Child Care and Child Welfare and Temporary Assistance for Needy Families. Through the application of Y2K technical assistance funds for these programs, we can insure that the lifeblood of many of the poorest Americans will not be disrupted by the turn of the calendar.

This vital legislation is the house companion bill to the Moynihan-Bennett-Dodd bill (S. 174) as introduced in the Senate. We have modified the original Senate vehicle to insure that the territories and the District of Columbia will not be excluded from this important program—an apparent and accidental oversight of the Senate version. I urge all my colleagues to support this bi-partisan, fiscally responsible and necessary legislation. I would like to thank my colleagues Ms. CHRISTIAN-CHRISTENSEN, Ms. NORTON, Mr. ROMERO-BARCELÓ and Mr. FALEOMAEVEGA for lending their support as the representatives from the territories of the U.S. Finally, I want to especially thank Representative HORN and Senators MOYNIHAN, BENNETT, and DODD for taking the lead on educating all Americans on the Y2K problem as well as legislating wise solutions to ameliorate its potentially harmful effects.

POUDRE SCHOOL DISTRICT SUPPORT SERVICES CENTER

HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 4, 1999

Mr. SCHAFFER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay humble tribute to the people of the Poudre School District Support Services Center in Colorado for their efforts to help the needy during the holidays. I commend the faculty as well as all the students, parents, and individuals who contributed to their benefit. Their selfless dedication has provided warmth, comfort, and happiness to families in Colorado. That the center produced presents for 75 needy boys and girls is testament to the true meaning of the spirit of Christmas and Hanukkah. Let us remember, as these good people have, that the holiday season is one of giving, one of joy, and one of hope. Let their example during the holidays be a beacon to us all throughout the year.

INTRODUCTION OF THE PROMPT COMPENSATION ACT

HON. DUNCAN HUNTER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 4, 1999

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker, all of us have heard from constituents in our districts who are frustrated with the process by which the federal government provides compensation to landowners for the private property it acquires through condemnation proceedings. As you know, federal agencies obtain property for all types of reasons, from community and infrastructure development to environmental concerns. Unfortunately, the problem is that this procedure often takes years to complete. Though legally the property owner may develop their property during this process, realistically they are discouraged from doing so. It is for this reason that I am introducing The Prompt Compensation Act.

Currently, the federal government has two available procedures to obtain private property. The first is "straight condemnation", wherein a federal agency requests that the Justice Department file a "complaint in compensation" with a district court. It is the court's responsibility to ascertain the value of the land, utilizing testimony from the federal agency, the property owners and the appropriate appraisers. Once the court has come to a decision, the federal government has the option of compensating the property owner with the adjudicated price, or moving for a dismissal. The landowner is compensated only if the federal government accepts the adjudicated price. Though the federal government forfeits its interest in the property if it moves for a dismissal, the property owner has been deprived of time, revenue and, in some cases, overall value in their land. It is important to remember that not until a judgment is rendered does the United States obtain title and possession of the property.

The second and more expeditious procedure is commonly referred to as "quick take." This is utilized in instances where waiting for a court decision before taking possession of

the property is not acceptable. In this procedure, the United States assumes title of the property immediately, or at any time before judgment, by simply filing a "declaration of taking" along with the complaint in condemnation and depositing with the court an amount of money equal to the estimated value of the land. Normal protocol is then followed, with the court ascertaining the value of the property, and the balance is issued to the landowner.

The Prompt Compensation Act will require the federal government to deposit with the court an amount equal to the estimated value of the land within 90 days or it must forfeit its interest in the property, thus making the "quick take" procedure the only alternative available. The Prompt Compensation Act will make a significant impact in curbing the takings authority of the federal government, while at the same time, strengthening the private property rights of America's landowners. I urge all my colleagues to join me in this important endeavor.

SOCIAL SECURITY GUARANTEE INITIATIVE

SPEECH OF

HON. SHEILA JACKSON-LEE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 2, 1999

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, as we debate our respective positions on Social Security, let us be mindful of a critical issue facing senior citizens—the prohibitively high cost of prescription drugs. Medicare is the main source of health care for the elderly, yet it does not cover the cost of most prescription drugs.

Many senior citizens live on a limited, fixed income. The cost of prescription drugs is an important issue because senior citizens are more likely to suffer from chronic long-term illnesses, such as diabetes, high blood pressure, and Alzheimer's disease which require medication.

Although prescription drugs are covered by most private insurance, thirty-seven percent of senior citizens do not have their own prescription drug coverage. The average senior citizen takes several medications a day (up to 30 prescriptions a year) and many of them pay for their own medications out of pocket.

Senior citizens who cannot afford their medication may not fill them or may not take the proper dosages which can endanger their lives. Seniors who do not take their medication risk living in pain, being hospitalized, or even death.

The cost of prescription drugs directly affects the health and welfare of the elderly. We cannot force our senior citizens to make a choice between buying food and buying their medication. This should not be choice between life and death. We must offer plans to reform the Medicare program that protect the interests of our seniors.

IN HONOR OF MOORPARK HIGH SCHOOL

HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 4, 1999

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Moorpark High School, which, for the second consecutive year, will represent Ventura County in the Academic Decathlon California state finals on March 12.

These 16 students are representative of the best and brightest our country has to offer. I say that without exaggeration. Moorpark High School's A Team is rated second-best in the country—quite a feat for a relatively small high school. And their coaches, head coach Larry Jones and assistant coach Michelle Bergman, are examples of what is right in our educational system today. Their dedication is to be applauded.

Moorpark High School fielded two teams to compete in the Ventura County Academic Decathlon against the best and brightest from other country high schools on Feb. 6. At the end of the day, Moorpark High's two teams bested all the rest, coming in first and second.

Now they are readying themselves to take on last year's state champion—El Camino High School, which is the only school rated higher than Moorpark in the nation.

Unfortunately, because of contest rules, only Moorpark's A team will be able to compete in the state contest, even though the B team is rated higher than many of the other contestants. But rather than dwell on the unfortunate, the B team members are rallying their A team peers. These teen-agers are taking nothing for granted. For several weeks, the academic achievers have been studying at school until 10 p.m., then hitting a coffee shop or a student's home to study some more.

The fine students representing the A team are: Valerie Lake, Mitul Patel, Ari Shaw, Arturo Barragan, Alexandra Dove, Rebecca Wershba, John Ellis and Nick Lange. The B team is represented by Shanna Gibbs, Tiffany Chou, Jennifer Lawrence, Shaun Berry, Tara Hernandez, James Marlier, Charles Pomerantz and Jason Sweitzer.

On a personal note, let me add that Ari Shaw served as an intern in my office last year. The time he spent here apparently was positive: He won a gold medal during the contest for a speech on his experiences.

Mr. Speaker, I know my colleagues will join me in congratulating the Moorpark High School Academic Decathlon Teams for their achievements to date, and in wishing the A team great success in the state championships.

PRESTON JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 4, 1999

Mr. SCHAFFER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay humble tribute to the students, teachers and parents of Preston Junior High School in Colorado for their efforts to help the needy during the holidays. I commend the facility of the school as well as all the students, parents

and individuals who contributed to their special canned food drive. Their selfless dedication has provided warmth, comfort and happiness to families in Colorado. That the school produced so much for Santa Cops for the benefit of the needy is testament to the true meaning of the spirit of Christmas and Hanukkah. Let us remember, as these good people have, that the holiday season is one of giving, one of joy, and one of hope. Let the school's example during the holidays be a beacon to us all throughout the year.

TRIBUTE TO SUSAN B. ANTHONY IN CELEBRATION OF HER BIRTHDAY

HON. ANNE M. NORTHUP

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 4, 1999

Mrs. NORTHUP. Mr. Speaker, February 15th was set aside as President's Day, a day to honor the high office and those individuals who have been given the honor by their fellow citizens to hold it. And indeed, many who have held the office rank among our nation's great leaders.

But February 15th also marked the 179th birthday of another of our country's greatest leaders, one who never held high office, but nonetheless changed our nation's history through her relentless protests of inequality. That leader is Susan B. Anthony.

Susan B. Anthony is often remembered for her pioneering work in the cause of equal rights for women. Her fierce opposition to slavery was a natural counterpart to her struggle for women's rights. But as she fought to widen society's guarantee of equal rights to include women, she also sought to widen this guarantee for others, including unborn children.

As we mark her anniversary, let us honor Susan B. Anthony's endeavors which established a legacy for posterity. When she died in 1904 only four states granted suffrage to women. Fourteen years later the nineteenth amendment granted universal suffrage. Let us continue her work toward a more equal and just society.

PROTECTING YOUTH AT WORK: HEALTH, SAFETY AND DEVELOPMENT OF WORKING CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS IN THE UNITED STATES

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 4, 1999

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, every five days a young person is killed on the job in this country. Every 40 seconds a child is injured on the job. The occupational injury rate for children and teens is more than twice as high than it is for adults. These statistics are totally unacceptable for a civilized, advanced society like ours. On the eve of the 21st Century, this situation is a national disgrace and it is totally unacceptable.

We must ensure that our children are safer at work. Education and healthy development are of primary importance during childhood

and adolescence. Working should develop a young person's character, not burden them with potentially lifelong ailments. Work should help students excel in school, prepare them for a productive life and encourage their healthy development.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call attention to the alarming problems associated with child labor. I ask that a summary of an important study recently released by the Board on Children, Youth, and Families of the National Research Council and the Institute of Medicine entitled "Protecting Youth at Work" be placed in the RECORD. The National Research Council is the nonprofit arm of the National Academy of Sciences and Engineering. The report was presented to Members of Congress and their staffs last week at a briefing sponsored by our esteemed colleague, Representative MARTIN MEEHAN.

Mr. Speaker, "Protecting Youth at Work" is the product of a blue-ribbon panel of experts selected to represent a broad range of expertise in areas relating to child development, including adolescent social and biological development, public agency programs and practice, law, economics, sociology, psychology, occupational medicine and rural health programs. The committee laid down four general guiding principles for protecting youth at work. First, education and development are of primary importance during the formative years of childhood and adolescence and although work can contribute to these goals, it should never be undertaken in ways that compromise education or development. Second, the formative and malleable nature of childhood and adolescence requires a higher standard of protection for young workers than that accorded to adult workers. Third, businesses that employ young workers assume a higher level of social obligation which should be reflected in the expectations of society as well as in public policy. And finally, everyone under 18 years of age has the right to be protected from hazardous work, excessive work hours, and unsafe or unhealthy work environments, regardless of size of the enterprise in which he or she is employed, his or her relationship to the employer, or the sector of the economy in which the enterprise operates.

"Protecting Youth at Work" urges Congress to authorize the US Department of Labor to limit the hours that 16- and 17-year-olds can work (limits already exist for children under the age of 16), eliminate child labor exemptions and exceptions in our labor laws which do not protect children working in the agricultural sector, and allocate more resources to reducing and eliminating the startling disparity of injuries and deaths among workers under the age of 18 as compared to that of adults.

Mr. Speaker, our child labor laws should take into account changes in the modern workforce. For example, working during the school year has become much more commonplace among America's youth over the past decades—fewer than 5% of students held school-year jobs before 1950. In the 1990's, half of 16- and 17-year-olds work during the school year and 80% of all students have a job at some point during the school year while they are in high school. "Protecting Youth at Work" found that more children are working more hours than ever before in our nation's history.

Mr. Speaker, more and more American children don't have enough time or energy to de-

vote to their studies. While a job can promote self-esteem and teach discipline, working excessive hours takes too much away from school—academic performance can suffer and so does participation in extracurricular activities. "Protecting Youth at Work" found that young people who work more than twenty hours end up sacrificing sleep and exercise, and spend less time with their families, in addition to shortchanging their homework. Just look at the facts. The amount of teenage work is higher in the United States than in any other country in the industrialized world. Educators say that is part of the reason why American students lag behind their foreign counterparts. As policy makers, it is time for us to carefully weigh the benefits of a job against the toll excessive or unsafe work can take on a child's academic performance and healthy development.

Mr. Speaker, my legislation, "The Young American Workers' Bill of Rights Act," which I introduced in the last Congress and which I will be reintroducing again soon in this Congress, reflects the problems and conclusions discussed in "Protecting Youth at Work." This comprehensive domestic child labor law reform bill addresses two major aspects of child labor: the deaths and serious injuries suffered by young workers in the workplace and the negative impact the working excessive hours during the school year can have on a youth's education and academic performance.

Specifically, "The Young American Workers' Bill of Rights Act" proposes new sanctions for willful violations of child labor laws that result in the death or serious bodily injury to a child, strengthening existing limitations of the number of hours children under 18 can work while school is in session, protection for children under the age of 14 who are migrant or seasonal workers working in agriculture (except in the case of children of family farmers), requiring better record keeping and reporting of child labor violations, and specifying that minors may not use or clean certain types of hazardous equipment or engage in certain hazardous occupations, such as poultry processing and handling pesticides. Mr. Speaker, the aim of this legislation is to ensure that the job opportunities for America's youth are meaningful, safe and healthy, not to discourage children from working.

I urge my colleagues to carefully review "Protecting Youth at Work" and to join me in supporting the enactment of meaningful child labor law reform legislation during this Congress.

PROTECTING YOUTH AT WORK

Congress should authorize the U.S. Department of Labor to limit the number of hours that all youths under the age of 18 can work during the school year. The jobs held by children and adolescents in the United States should not interfere with the educational opportunities and healthy development they need to thrive later in life.

Congress also should eliminate current distinctions in child labor laws between agricultural and nonagricultural employment, says a committee of the National Research Council and Institute of Medicine in its report *Protecting Youth at Work: Health, Safety, and Development of Working Children and Adolescents in the United States*. In addition, because of the hazardous nature of many agricultural jobs—such as working with heavy equipment and around dangerous chemicals—Congress should examine the effects and feasibility of extending Occupa-

tional Safety and Health Administration regulations to cover all young people, no matter where they work.

More broadly, the Labor Department should review regulations intended to protect employed youth from hazards in the workplace. Because of the many changes that have occurred in the U.S. economy and society in the past 30 years, the federal government needs to update and enhance these regulations and adequately enforce the laws that cover children and adolescents at work.

A NATIONAL NORM

Work is a common part of the lives of many children and most adolescents in the United States. In surveys, 80 percent of high school students interviewed say that they have held jobs sometime during their high school years.

Working has a broad mix of positive and negative effects on young people. It provides them with valuable lessons about responsibility, punctuality, dealing with people, and money management, while increasing their self-esteem and helping them become independent and skilled.

But the workplace also can be dangerous. Work-related injuries send tens of thousands of children and adolescents to hospital emergency rooms annually. Hundreds of these young people require hospitalization, and at least 70 die of work-related injuries every year. The rate of injuries per hour worked is almost twice as high for children and adolescents, in part because of their inexperience and lack of training. The workplaces with the most injuries for young workers are retail stores and restaurants, manufacturing and construction, the public sector, and agriculture. Furthermore, an unknown number of young workers are exposed to toxic or carcinogenic substances, which may cause illnesses many years later.

"High-intensity work"—generally defined as more than 20 hours per week—is associated with additional negative consequences for adolescents, ranging from less time spent with families and a lack of sleep to substance abuse and minor deviance like theft and aggression.

PROTECTING EMPLOYED YOUTH

The legal and regulatory provisions developed years ago to protect employed youth do not reflect today's work hazards or important changes in rates of school attendance and employment. For example, exempting 16- and 17-year-olds from limitations on working hours was reasonable when most of them had left school and were earning money for their families; now that the vast majority remain in school, this exemption no longer makes sense.

Other rules and regulations regarding working youth also need to be updated. The Department of Labor should work with the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) to review periodically the rules that define which jobs are too hazardous for workers under the age of 18. Steps to eliminate outdated regulations, strengthen inadequate ones, and develop additional restrictions or safeguards to address new technologies and working conditions should be based on research provided by NIOSH.

Many of the industries that employ large numbers of children have high injury rates for workers of all ages, but young workers often do not receive appropriate health and safety training. The developing physical, cognitive, and emotional characteristics of adolescents—along with their inexperience—should be considered in understanding the risks they face and in designing job training for them. Issues that need particular attention are the exposures of working youth to pesticides and other toxic substances and the adequacy for young workers of state workers' compensation systems.

EDUCATION

A national initiative, spearheaded by NIOSH, could promote understanding of safety hazards in the workplace and the protections to which employed youth are entitled by law. Regional resource centers and community partnerships could provide assistance to schools, parents, employers, government agencies, and youth.

Employers who provide healthy, safe, and beneficial workplaces for young people should be recognized. The secretary of labor should convene a prestigious group to develop criteria for designating "commendable workplaces for youth." Local organizations then could use these criteria to identify exemplary employers.

BETTER INFORMATION

Although a combination of federal, state, and local data sources provides a fair amount of information about working teenagers, significant information gaps remain. NIOSH needs to develop and implement, with other federal agencies, a comprehensive plan for monitoring the injuries, illnesses, and hazards experienced by workers under age 18. The Bureau of Labor Statistics should routinely collect and publicly report data on the employment of young people age 14 and older. In addition, these and other federal agencies should conduct research in several critical areas, including the employment of children under age 14 and the most effective strategies to protect youth in the workplace.

TRIBUTE TO MAYOR THOMAS A.
EGAN

HON. BILL LUTHER

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 4, 1999

Mr. LUTHER. Mr. Speaker, I come before the House today to honor a devoted public servant, Thomas E. Egan of Egan, MN. After twenty distinguished years as council member and Mayor of Egan, Tom recently decided to retire from public service. Although his leadership will be greatly missed, Tom's legacy is the shared sense of community and responsibility that Egan residents will carry into the new millennium.

Tom also served a successful tenure as President of the National Organization to In-sure a Sound-Controlled Environment (NOISE) where he was a tireless advocate of airport noise mitigation. Tom's dedication to airport noise reduction helped communities and citizens nationwide address the adverse effects of increased noise pollution.

On behalf of these communities and citizens, especially his constituents in Egan, MN, we greatly appreciate all of Tom's contributions and efforts, and we wish him all the best in his future endeavors.

A BILL TO HELP REDUCE WASTE-
FUL GOVERNMENT SPENDING

HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 4, 1999

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, I believe that one of the most serious problems facing our country today is wasteful Government spending. Each year our Government spends bil-

ions of taxpayer dollars on things which are ineffective and simply unnecessary.

I have heard many stories from Federal employees about the pressure to spend all of the money they have been appropriated for a given fiscal year. Agency administrators know that if they have a surplus at the end of the fiscal year, it is likely that their budgets will be cut the following year.

That is why I have decided to introduce legislation to address this problem. This bill will allow Government agencies to keep half of any unspent administrative funds. This money can then be used to pay for employee bonuses. The remaining half would be returned to the Treasury for the purpose of reducing the national debt.

My bill rewards fiscal responsibility by giving employees a direct benefit for saving taxpayer dollars. At the same time, it will address one of the biggest problems facing our country—the national debt. I think this is an important step toward restoring the financial security of our Nation.

TRIBUTE TO DICK BOETTCHER

HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 4, 1999

Mr. SCHAFFER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. Dick Boettcher who is recognized by the Longs Peak Council of the Boy Scouts as the 1999 Weld Distinguished Citizen of the Year.

Dick, who wears a badge on his lapel saying, "Do a good turn daily," learned this motto as a Boy Scout 50 year ago. Taking that motto to heart, he has served the Greeley community well for five decades, but probably his greatest passion has been for the Boy Scouts. Believing the most admirable people in scouting are the scout masters, he says, "Anyone who has been a scout master is an honorable man. They're like a boy's second father. They're even first fathers to some kids."

Living the character traits of a scout, "Trustworthy, loyal, helpful, friendly, courteous, thrifty, brave, clean and reverent," Dick has served as the President of Longs Peak Council; Area President; Executive Committee Member—North Central Region and formed the Western United States Region; Regional Vice President; Vice President Programs—Western U.S. Region; Camp Leader at numerous National Jamborees; Advisory member—1986 National Jamboree; Division and Western Region Chief—National Jamboree; United Nations Environmental Unit—1991 World Jamboree, Seoul Korea; and winner of the Silver Beaver Award and Silver Antelope Award.

Dick has also received numerous civic and professional awards, and served as organizer and President of the United Way of Weld County, past President of Greeley Philharmonic Board; past President and current director of North Colorado Medical Center Foundation; Chairman of North Colorado Medical Center Foundation's Four Million Dollar capital campaign; Large Gift Chairman of Monfort Children's Clinic; past Chairman of Flight for Life Golf Tournament and University of Northern Colorado Foundation; and past Director of the Greeley Chamber of Commerce.

Add to his civic efforts Greeley city councilman, chair of the Greeley Planning Commission, and current chairman of the Greeley Water and Sewer Board. Politically, he has been a hard working leader in the Republican Party, chairing campaigns for many successful Republican local, state and gubernatorial candidates, and Hank Brown and Bill Armstrong.

Born and raised in Nebraska, Dick served in the U.S. Army during World War II and graduated from the University of Northern Colorado before becoming a successful businessman. He first worked for the Professional Finance Company, ending up owning it and Northern Colorado Credit Bureau. Counted amongst his greatest successes is his family. Married to Irene for 50 years, they are the parents of three children and grandparents to seven children.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great honor that I ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to Dick Boettcher upon his receipt of the 1999 Weld Distinguished Citizen award. He is truly a role model for not only his children, but also for all those whose lives he has touched through life-long dedication to the Boy Scouts of America. This world is a better place because of Dick's "doing a good turn daily."

THE WORKPLACE PRESERVATION
ACT

HON. HENRY BONILLA

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 4, 1999

Mr. BONILLA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of The Workplace Preservation Act. This bill forces OSHA live up to its promises of protecting workers. Despite its claims to the contrary, OSHA's recently proposed ergonomics regulation is not aimed at protecting workers, it's aimed at protecting bureaucrats.

Most people would agree that it is impossible to treat an ailment when you do not know what the ailment is. But that is exactly what OSHA is doing. Scientific and medical experts do not know what causes repetitive stress injuries, much less how to treat them. That is why the National Academy of Sciences has agreed to study the issue of repetitive stress injuries and any possible link they may have to the workplace.

Once this panel of experts concludes its studies—then, and only then—will the Federal Government be able to fully examine this issue. How can the Federal Government effectively regulate a situation that the experts do not understand? Apparently, OSHA thinks it knows better than the medical and scientific experts.

Despite the fact that the physicians and scientists do not fully understand the issue of ergonomics, despite the fact that the courts have ruled that OSHA is using junk science—OSHA is moving full steam ahead toward issuing one of the most sweeping labor laws in history. Instead of letting the scientists examine the facts, OSHA is dictating its own agenda. American workers should not pay the price for OSHA's mistakes.

REPORT ON THE OKLAHOMA CITY
BOMBING**HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 4, 1999

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, for the past 6 years I have been examining the issue of security in Federal buildings. In the last two Congresses I have introduced legislation to reform and improve the Federal Protective Service. As part of this effort, I have closely examined the April 19, 1995 bombing of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

For the past 2 years my efforts have been assisted by a private citizen, Mr. John Culbertson. Mr. Culbertson recently completed a detailed report for my office on the physical security deficiencies of the Murrah Building. Mr. Culbertson also prepared an excellent report summary which I would like to insert in the RECORD. I want to emphasize that Mr. Culbertson is a private citizen and that he prepared the report at his own expense.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Culbertson's report includes some disturbing revelations about security lapses in Oklahoma City on the day of the bombing. I am deeply concerned that unless swift action is taken to reform and upgrade the Federal Protective Service, there will be another tragic bombing of a federal building.

I urge my colleagues to read the report and to cosponsor my legislation, H.R. 809, the Federal Protective Service Reform Act.

DEADLY FAILURES—PHYSICAL SECURITY DEFICIENCIES OF THE ALFRED P. MURRAH FEDERAL BUILDING, OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA—SPECIAL REPORT SUMMARY

This report has been prepared by John Culbertson for the Honorable James A. Traficant Jr. as a follow up report to the "Background Briefing, Building Specific Security Deficiencies" white paper prepared at the request of the office of the Honorable James A. Traficant Jr. and dated June 3, 1998.

This report will detail specific failures in the security review and operations of the Murrah Federal Building (MFB) that could have led to its selection as a target and subsequent bombing on April 19, 1995. Further details of the analysis regarding the bombing and the MFB will be the subject of other reports.

A February 21, 1995 Physical Security Survey incorrectly classified the building as a level III building. The correct classification was level IV based upon United States Department of Justice Criteria. The Oklahoma City Fire Department has published data which would have classified the building as a level IV building. The Federal Protective Service in a post bombing publication listed the building as a security level IV building.

Because the building had been the target of previous bombing attempts, and Richard Wayne Snell, a person involved in the planning of one of these plots was scheduled for execution on the day of the bombing. Richard Wayne Snell is an Aryan National figurehead who was executed in the state of Arkansas on April 19, 1995 for the murder of Lewis Bryant, an Arkansas State Trooper of African American descent. Snell had with James Ellison the leader of the group known as the Covenant, Sword and Arm of the Lord, planned to bomb the MFB in 1983.

The March, 1995 issue of "Taking Aim" the monthly newsletter published by the Militia

of Montana (MOM) was heavily devoted to Richard Wayne Snell. The newsletter called Snell a "Patriot to be executed by the Beast". MOM linked the execution date to the 1993 burning of the Branch Davidian Complex in Waco, to the British attack on Lexington and Concord in 1776 and in typical fashion of ignoring important facts to the shoot-out and subsequent standoff with Randy Weaver at Ruby Ridge, Idaho which actually began on August 21, 1992. MOM promoted the idea of April 19th as being declared within the movement as "Militia Day". The newsletter also made the appeal that Snell would be executed unless some action was taken.

Compounding the Snell execution scheduled for the same day as the bombing was the fact that just two years earlier the standoff at the Branch Davidian Complex in Waco, Texas ended in a deadly fire on April 19, 1993. This fire had become a rallying point for groups opposed to the Federal government. The FBI issued an advisory to the FPS on February 7, 1995 regarding a planned demonstration on February 28, 1995 by the DC committee for Waco Justice, the date of the initial BATF raid that precipitated the standoff. The GSA has stated no warning of potential threats was received from the FBI although the FBI was cognizant of the Snell execution.

Certain events that took place in the week prior to the bombing were either left not investigated or occurred because there was no mechanism in place to investigate or prevent them. These events are highly suspicious and could have a connection to the bombing itself.

Numerous witnesses have reported seeing three individuals in the parking garage of the MFB on Friday April 14, 1995, acting in a suspicious manner with suspicious objects in their possession. A significant item is that they had a set of "E" sized sheets which is consistent with the size of the building plans for the MFB.

A witness who was employed in the building reported encountering a male subject on April 18, 1995 wearing a GSA uniform. The witness noticed the subject because he was not one of the building regulars and seemed out of place. A May 24, 1997 story in the Rocky Mountain News by Kevin Flynn recounts how a guard who happened to be at the MFB on the afternoon of April 18, 1995 witnesses what may have been a test run for the bombing, a large truck pulled up in front of the MFB in the area that McVeigh parked his truck. Three individuals exited the truck in a hasty fashion and ran across the street. Several minutes later they returned to the truck and left.

On the morning of April 19, 1995 a witness entering the building encountered the same subject as the day before on his way out of the building in a hurried manner. Once again the subject had a GSA uniform shirt on but in this case was accompanied by another individual.

CONCLUSIONS

1. In the context of events leading up to the bombing of the MFB, it appears that Federal officials should have been at a higher state of alert for a potential threat, however it also appears that there was no mechanism clearly defined to disseminate important information.

2. Given the precautions taken by Arkansas officials with respect to the execution of Richard Wayne Snell, and his particular history of violence, Federal Agencies should have been more aware of a potential threat against the MFB. Certainly the fact that the militia community was highly involved in the opposition of the execution of Snell, and given his specific history of planning an at-

tack on the MFB in 1983 more attention should have been given to a scenario of a possible attack against the building on April 19, 1995.

3. Further indications to a potential threat against the MFB should have been realized due to the fact the James Ellison, a co-conspirator with Snell in the 1983 plot had taken up residence at Elohim City with which Snell has considerable linkage. Because the raid on Ellison's compound had occurred on April 19, 1985, ten years later, and Snell had been predicting a bombing, attention was warranted by Federal authorities regarding the possibility of an attack. There was a failure in the mechanism for timely and functional communications between Federal agencies.

4. Strangers in GSA uniforms in the building on April 18 and 19, 1995 would have had a higher probability of detection had there been a sufficient security force present in the building in 1995. These occurrences while not totally remedied by human presence can be significantly reduced if the subjects in question were part of an operation to plant explosives within the building or provide reconnaissance, it is highly likely that such an operation would not be attempted if sufficient human security presence were maintained.

5. Proper classification of the building itself may have resulted in increased security measures such as video surveillance and increased human presence that could have detected the possibility of a plot against the building. Certainly enhanced security measures would have made the building a less attractive soft target for terrorism.

6. Proper classification of the building may have resulted in better protective features particularly in the case of retrofit items. Protective features including glass protection, internal security measures and traffic management certainly could have been a mitigating factor in the reduction of fatalities, injuries and damage resulting from the attack on April 19, 1995.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Existing classification criteria seems adequate but is unevenly applied, most likely to poor management and budgetary considerations. The FPS should have the lead in investigating and identifying building security level using existing criteria. Classification efforts should be free of constraints such as budgetary concerns when an investigation and determination effort is being conducted. If after determinations are made budgetary concerns are warranted, solutions should sought such as locating high risk tenant agencies together or the exploration of site specific cost effective technological solutions. In order to carry out this mission the FPS should have stand alone status within the GSA framework and should be a full fledged law enforcement agency with investigative capabilities.

2. The value of a human presence should not be discounted, the addition of dedicated security personnel employed by the Federal government as opposed to contract guards should be implemented as quickly as possible. The ability to investigate and make quick determinations is of supreme importance in the protection of Federal Employees.

3. Security personnel should have clear lines of authority and adequate training for the task of providing security to Federal facilities without infringing on the rights of the citizens they are charged with protecting.

4. Attention should be placed on developing methodologies for security personnel to provide protective services without giving a fortress like appearance to Federal facilities.

Federal facilities are the property of the American people and they should be as open and accessible as possible to them.

5. Methods of intelligence sharing should be strengthened between Federal agencies, state agencies and local officials with respect to data that may be important to the security of a Federal facility. Because threats against federal facilities will in most all cases involve peripheral threats and risk to local jurisdictions, there should be a mechanism to share intelligence data and other cooperative efforts with these officials in a timely manner.

PEACE CORPS ACT AUTHORIZATION

SPEECH OF

HON. GREG WALDEN

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 3, 1999

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 669) to amend the Peace Corps Act to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 2000 through 2003 to carry out that Act, and for other purposes:

Mr. WALDEN of Oregon. Mr. Chairman, I would like to explain why I joined 89 of my colleagues from both parties in voting against the Peace Corps Reauthorization Act. But first, let me say that I did not vote against this bill because I oppose the noble function that the Peace Corps serves. I have the utmost respect for this program, and for the people who choose to give two years of their lives to help others. Furthermore, I recognize the successes the Peace Corps has had in helping impoverished, struggling communities gain a foothold in the modern world.

I voted against passage of the Peace Corps Reauthorization Act because I don't believe that authorizing a substantial increase in funds for this program is the best use of federal money at this point. This bill will increase funding for the Peace Corps from \$241 million this year to \$365 million in 2003, an increase of 51 percent. Because I recognize the value of the Peace Corps, I would have voted for a measure that reauthorizes the Peace Corps at the existing funding level, or at a level that provides for a small increase to account for inflation. I believe that a major increase in funding for a program such as the Peace Corps is unwise at a time when the federal government continues to cut Medicare funding for rural hospitals and patients and the U.S. Forest Service is unable to protect our nation's federal forests from catastrophic wildfires and destructive beetle infestations.

While the additional Peace Corps authorization is small, relative to other outlays by the federal government, we must be careful to prioritize our spending to direct it toward those programs that benefit Americans who need assistance. Many Members of Congress, as well as the President, have committed themselves to saving Social Security and Medicare. These efforts will require substantial investments, and we must be prudent with our spending now so we can fulfill our obligation to current and future retirees.

I believe that my vote was the right choice in my efforts to help my constituents solve the serious problems they face every day, and I

look forward to continuing to address the needs of Oregonians with my votes in the House of Representatives.

BAUDER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 4, 1999

Mr. SCHAFFER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay humble tribute to the students, teachers, and parents of Bauder Elementary School in Colorado for their efforts to help the needy during the holidays. I commend the faculty of Bauder, as well as all the students, parents and individuals who contributed to this special canned food drive. Their selfless dedication has provided warmth, comfort, and happiness to families in Colorado. That the school produced 4,600 cans of food, books, gift certificates, and toys for the benefit of local families is testament to the true meaning of the spirit of Christmas and Hanukkah. Let us remember, as these good people have, that the holiday season is one of giving, one of joy, and one of hope. Let this example during the holidays, be a beacon to us all throughout the year.

STUDENT HEALTH INSURANCE PORTABILITY PROTECTION ACT OF 1999

HON. JERRY F. COSTELLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 4, 1999

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Student Health Insurance Portability Protection Act of 1999.

In 1996 we made great strides in passing the Kennedy-Kassebaum Health Insurance Portability Protection Act. However, 14.3 million college students covered by health insurance plans sponsored by their college or university are not covered under last year's health provisions. It is essential for college students to fall under these provisions.

My bill requires college-sponsored health plans to be portable and exclude long pre-existing condition waiting periods. College-sponsored plans will be considered as group plans and allow students to go from college-sponsored plans to work-sponsored plans without loss of coverage due to a pre-existing condition. Students will also be eligible for another school's health plan when transferring from university to university. This bill takes an important step in ensuring health care coverage for our country's college students at no extra cost to the taxpayer.

I ask my colleagues to join me in supporting this bill and ensuring health care for our Nation's college students. Give them the health care they need to enter the workforce. Do not leave college students out of health care reform.

TRIBUTE TO LEWIS ENTZ

HON. SCOTT MCINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 4, 1999

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a moment to recognize the career of one of Colorado's leading statesman over the past two decades, state Representative Lewis Entz. In doing so, I would like to honor this individual who, for so many years, has exemplified the notion of public service and civic duty. Now retired from the Colorado House of Representatives, it is clear that Representative Entz's dynamic leadership in the Colorado General Assembly will be greatly missed and difficult to replace.

Elected to the Colorado House of Representatives in 1982—a seat he would hold until 1998, Representative Entz rose quickly to positions of great influence within the House. In 1989, Representative Entz was named Chairman of the House Local Government committee which he would chair until 1994. While serving in the General Assembly, Representative Entz was best known for his tireless work on natural resource, agricultural and local government issues. I feel privileged to have had the opportunity to work closely with him on many of these and other issues.

The number of honors and distinctions that Representative Entz earned during his years of outstanding service are too numerous to list, and too few to do justice to his contributions to the state of Colorado.

1998 marked the end of Representative Entz's tenure in elected office and the state of Colorado is worse off in his absence. Mr. Speaker, there are few people in Colorado's proud history who have served as selflessly and distinguishedly as did Representative Entz. His career embodied the citizen-legislator ideal and was a model that every official in elected office, including myself, should seek to emulate. The citizens of Colorado owe Representative Entz a debt of gratitude and I wish him well in his well-deserved retirement.

WE WANT THE BEST FOR OUR CHILDREN

HON. STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 4, 1999

Mrs. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak to the issue of school construction. Education is one area we cannot short-change. It has been statistically proven and exhaustively mentioned in this Chamber that children learn better in smaller classes.

It has also been proven that children need access to technology and other resources to be successful. One way to do that is to build areas that are reflective of these technological developments and trends—new schools.

I respect the fact that my colleagues on the other side of the aisle agree that new schools are an important key to education. It is unfortunate that those same people have spent 4 years blocking all significant school modernization initiatives.

The Archer proposal would only give limited assistance to schools and targets the districts that need this assistance the least.

We have all heard the stories of classes being held in spaces not intended as classrooms. Students are being taught in trailers, gyms, lunchrooms, and closets.

Statistics show there is a national school infrastructure backlog of needed repair totaling \$112 billion. We now know that nearly one-third of all schools are in need of extensive repair or replacement.

As this need for school repair continues to mount so does the pressure on our students to succeed and compete with their peers internationally.

To level the playing field we must provide our students with the tools of success. They need computers with access to the Internet, smaller classes, well-trained teachers, and modern schools. We should never again hear tales of learning in closets or trailers in parking lots.

We have the opportunity in this Congress to help our future. Mr. Speaker, I hope that we can enact meaningful legislation that will give American children a chance to soar.

In closing I ask:

We want the best for our children, the best for our country, and the best for our future. Why then do we not get our house, or school house, in order?

CACHE LAPOUDRE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 4, 1999

Mr. SCHAFFER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay humble tribute to the students, teachers and parents of Cache La Poudre Elementary School in Colorado for their efforts to help the needy during the holidays. I commend the faculty of the school as well as all the students, parents, and individuals who contributed to their special canned food drive. Their selfless dedication has provided warmth, comfort, and happiness to families in Colorado. That the school produced so much from their food drive for the benefit of local families through the Salvation Army is testament to the true meaning of the spirit of Christmas and Hanukkah. Let us remember, as these good people have, that the holiday season is one of giving, one of joy, and one of hope. Let the children's example during the holidays be a beacon to us all throughout the year.

TRIBUTE TO J. MICHAEL COOK

HON. E. CLAY SHAW, JR.

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 4, 1999

Mr. SHAW. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to J. Michael Cook, who is stepping down as chairman and chief executive officer of Deloitte & Touche, one of the world's largest professional services firms.

Mike has led D&T since 1989, making him the longest-standing chief executive of all the Big Five accounting and consulting firms. During his tenure, the firm has experienced phenomenal growth. Today, D&T has revenues of more than \$9 billion and an annual growth

rate of 22 percent, putting the firm first among its competitors. Equally significant has been Mike's emphasis on recruiting and retaining talented professional—especially capable women. That initiative, along with other creative incentives has earned D&T national recognition and the #8 position on Fortune's list of best places to work.

Mike has also been active in promoting worthy causes. Most recently, he served as the Chairman of the Board of Governors of the United Way of America.

As one of the few accountants currently serving in Congress, I commend Mike on his many accomplishments, which have earned him the respect and admiration of so many in the profession. I wish him, his wife Mary Anne, and their three children my sincerest best wishes.

HONORING THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF DR. GERALDINE M. CHAPEY AND DR. GERALDINE D. CHAPEY

HON. ANTHONY D. WEINER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 4, 1999

Mr. WEINER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join the members of the Emerald Society of the New York City Board of Education in honoring and saluting the accomplishments of Hon. Dr. Geraldine M. Chapey and her daughter, Dr. Geraldine D. Chapey on the occasion of their Annual Scholarship Dinner Dance.

Dr. Geraldine M. Chapey possesses a wealth of administrative and teaching experience and serves as a leader in the field of education not only in New York City, but throughout the United States. Her research in gifted education, communications, administration, supervision, business partnerships, and special education has been widely published and she is the editor of the national refereed journal, *Leadership in Education*. Her contributions to our community are not limited to the field of education, however: she is the founder and chairperson of the community based Trinity Senior Services, an organization that raises money to provide services to over 1,500 senior citizens. She has also served for 9 years as a member of the Board of Outreach Project, a rehabilitation program for children ages 8 to 16, with alcohol and drug problems.

Dr. Geraldine D. Chapey's accomplishments rival those of her mother. She is currently a member of the NY State Board of Regents and of School Board 27. She presently serves on the Governor's Advisory Council and on the Board of Directors of the Association of Teachers of New York. For her significant contributions to education, she has received a number of honors including Woman of the Year and Educator of the Year. Because of her achievements and her strong commitment to quality and innovative education, Dr. Chapey has been invited to serve on task forces and committees for the United States and New York Departments of Education.

The distinguished Doctors Chapey have long been known as innovators and beacons of good will to all those they come into contact. In recognition of their many accomplishments on behalf of my constituents and the people of our country, I am sure I speak for

all of my colleagues in offering my congratulations on their being recognized as the "Irish-women of the Year" by the Emerald Society of the New York City Board of Education.

INVESTMENT IN WOMEN'S HEALTH ACT OF 1999

HON. NEIL ABERCROMBIE

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 4, 1999

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to re-introduce the Investment in Women's Health Act. I am re-introducing this bill with Congresswoman Mary Bono and the support of the National Cervical Cancer Coalition, the College of American Pathologists, and the American Society of Clinical Pathologists.

Last year, Dr. James Navin from Straub Hospital visited my office to alert me to a very serious inequity in the pap smear reimbursement rate in Hawaii. Health insurers in Hawaii had apparently taken a cue from the Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA) and lowered their pap smear reimbursement rate. Under this lower rate, the local laboratories would lose a significant amount of money on each screening. In fact, the reimbursement rate was low enough to force the laboratories to consider getting out of the business completely. Fortunately, the laboratories were able to convince the health insurers of the need for increased reimbursement. The laboratories were then compensated with a break even reimbursement rate for the pap smears.

I soon found out that the low reimbursement rate is not only a problem in Hawaii, but across the entire United States. The low rate of Medicare reimbursement for pap smears has an impact on the rates paid by third party payers who peg their payments on what the government pays.

To address the deficiency, I introduced legislation last year to raise HCFA's reimbursement rate for pap smears. Due to wide spread support, progress on this issue was made with the inclusion of report language in the Omnibus bill for fiscal year 1999 urging HCFA to use its existing statutory authority to raise the reimbursement rate by administrative action.

Unfortunately, the reimbursement rate has not increased and the time table for any change is unclear. In order to rectify this situation, my legislation defines the date for an increase in the pap smear reimbursement rate and sets the rate at the national average for production costs. For women in Hawaii and the rest of the nation, this means we can assure their access to reliable and timely pap smear results.

Everyone knows that pap smears save lives. With annual screening, the chance of developing cervical cancer can be reduced to less than 1%. Over the last 40 years, the incidence of invasive cervical cancer has decreased significantly due to early detection efforts. Still, an estimated 13,700 new cases of invasive cervical cancer will be diagnosed in 1998, and 4,900 women will die of the disease. Screening for cervical cancer allows doctors to catch the disease in its early stages and save a life. A 70 percent decline in deaths due to cervical cancer in the last 50 years can be directly attributed to pap smears.

An adequate pap smear reimbursement level demonstrates respect for the women and

families who benefit from a timely and accurate annual pap smear. I am anxious to continue the work we have begun with HCFA and am counting on my colleagues support for the Investment in Women's Health Act of 1999.

BLEVINS JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 4, 1999

Mr. SCHAFFER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay humble tribute to the students, teachers, and parents of Blevins Junior High School in Colorado for their efforts to help the needy during the holidays. I commend the faculty of Blevins as well as all the students, parents, and individuals who contributed to their special canned food drive. Their selfless dedication has provided warmth, comfort, and happiness to families in Colorado. That the school produced 5,500 cans of food and warm clothing for the benefit of local families through the Salvation Army is testament to the true meaning of the spirit of Christmas and Hanukkah. Let us remember, as these good people have, that the holiday season is one of giving, one of joy, and one of hope. Let this example during the holidays be a beacon to us all throughout the year.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION TO PROHIBIT FEDERAL FUNDS FROM BEING USED TO DEVELOP NEEDLE EXCHANGE PROGRAMS

HON. BOB GOODLATTE

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 4, 1999

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce bipartisan legislation that will continue the war on drugs by prohibiting federal funds from being used to develop needle exchange programs. These programs are harmful to communities and undermine our nation's drug control efforts. Similar legislation overwhelmingly passed the House last year with broad bipartisan support.

Drug abuse continues to ravage our communities, our schools and our children. Heroin use is again on the rise. Unfortunately, thousands of children will inject hard core drugs like heroin and cocaine for the first time this year, and many of them will not make it to adulthood. To deal with this problem, we must have a firm commitment by the federal government to end the cycle of addiction and abuse that destroys so many lives.

Not only are needle exchange programs in conflict with federal law, but the results of community-based needle exchange programs have been disastrous. Needle exchange programs result in towns with higher crime, schools that are littered with used drug paraphernalia, and neighborhoods that are magnets for drug addicts and the high-risk behavior that accompany them.

Providing free hypodermic needles to addicts so they can continue to inject illegal drugs sends a terrible message to our children—that Congress has given up on the fight to stop illegal drug use and that the federal

government implicitly condones this illegal activity. As lawmakers, we have a responsibility to rise up and fight against the use and spread of drugs everywhere we can. We should start by making it harder, not easier to practice this deadly habit. This bipartisan, common sense legislation will reaffirm the federal government's commitment to the war on drugs.

While supporters of these dangerous programs can overlook the damage they do to our communities and our children simply because they believe they serve a public health interest, the medical evidence is simply not there. Studies have shown that addicts who use needle exchange programs are more likely to contract HIV or other blood-borne viruses. A recent study published in the American Journal of Epidemiology concluded that there was no indication that needle exchanges protected against blood-borne infections. In fact, the study concluded, "there was no indication of a protective effect of syringe exchange against HBV or HCV infection. Indeed, highest incidence of infection occurred among current users of the exchange, even after adjusting for confounding variables."

Mr. Speaker, when the President unveiled his anti-drug strategy, Vice-President Gore stated, "We must mount an all-out effort to banish crime, drugs and disorder and hopelessness from our streets once and for all." Yet, in the words of the President's own National Drug Czar, General Barry McCaffrey, "these programs are magnets for all social ills—pulling in crime, violence, addicts, prostitution, dealers and gangs and driving out hope and opportunity." Mr. Speaker, we will never banish crime, drugs, disorder and hopelessness by providing those responsible for it with the tools of their trade.

The United States government must never give up on the war against the deadly drugs that continue to destroy our neighborhoods, our schools and so many of our families. We should not tell our children "Don't do drugs," on the one hand, while giving them free needles to shoot up with the other. We need a national drug control policy which emphasizes education, interdiction, prevention and treatment—NOT subsidies for addicts.

I urge my colleagues to heed the advice of General McCaffrey and ensure that the federal government is not in the business of subsidizing irresponsible, reckless and illegal behavior. The federal government should provide leadership, NOT needles.

CONGRATULATING DAN MALCOLM

HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 4, 1999

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Dan Malcolm, recipient of The Viticulture and Enology Research Center Award. Dan Malcolm has been a strong supporter of the California grape industry for many years.

Each year at California State University, Fresno, an outstanding individual in the California grape industry is honored on Grape Day. This year, The Viticulture and Enology Research Center proudly honored Dan Malcolm of Malcolm Media for his generous sup-

port of the program and his dedication to the California grape industry.

Dan Malcolm grew up on a family farm near Sanger, California, where he gained a strong respect for agriculture. As a young man, he became interested in politics and agricultural education, which led him to become owner, publisher, and editor of the fastest growing agricultural publishing company in the Western United States. In 1992, Dan founded Malcolm Media Ag Publishing in Clovis, California. The first publication he and his wife Monica formed to help expand awareness of agriculture was American Vineyard, which was first published in early 1992. In just two short years American Vineyard became the highest circulated grape industry publication in the state. In 1995 American Vineyard became the most requested grape industry publication in the United States with over 10,000 readers. Today Malcolm continues to support agricultural education through scholarships to viticulture, and enology students throughout California.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Dan Malcolm, recipient of The Viticulture and Enology Research Center Award. Dan has been a vital part of the California grape industry. I urge all my colleagues to join me in wishing Dan Malcolm many years of continued success.

TRIBUTE TO BRUCE A. BEAM

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 4, 1999

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the retirement of a giant in the energy industry, Captain Bruce A. Beam. Bruce will retire from American Electric Power as Vice President of Governmental Affairs on February 28th after 34 years of service.

I have gotten to know Bruce from my service on the Commerce Committee. Beginning with the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 and through the Energy Policy Act of 1992 I recognized Bruce as a source of accurate information and steadfast integrity. While we were not always on the same side on all the issues, I knew that at the end of the day I could expect a smile and a kind word from Bruce, regardless of the outcome.

Bruce first came to Washington in the early 1970s as a commuter lobbyist from Roanoke, Virginia. In 1978 AEP decided that Bruce should establish a Washington office and after working out of his home for a while he settled into some space on K Street. The impact of having Bruce in DC full time was extremely positive and as a result the AEP Board of trustees elected Bruce Vice President of Governmental Affairs in 1981.

In addition to ably representing AEP in Washington Bruce continued in his service to the US Navy culminating in his appointment to the Chief of Naval Operations Executive Advisory Committee. This important body provides guidance to the CNO on a host of issues dealing with national security. Bruce's service to this group has been and continues to be on a pro-bono basis.

Although he will no longer be working the halls of Congress for AEP full time, I know we will see Bruce around Washington. Two of his children and three of his grandchildren live in

the greater Washington area so we know that "Poppy" won't be going far away for any extended period of time. And I for one am happy about that, this way I can still get his goat when the Hokies have a bad day on the basketball court!

TRIBUTE TO MRS. ELLA YON
STEVENSON

HON. JAMES E. CLYBURN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 4, 1999

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to Mrs. Ella Yon Stevenson of North, SC. On Friday, March 5, I will join the community in celebration of her 100th birthday.

Mrs. Stevenson was born in Orangeburg County in the town of Norway, SC on March 17, 1899. She is the daughter of the late Glen and Henrietta G. Yon. As a child, she attended Norway Public Schools. Mrs. Stevenson joined Bushy Pond Baptist Church of Norway, SC at a very early age. She enjoyed singing in the choir until her health prevented her from participating. She is strongly committed to her church and community. To this day, Mrs. Stevenson continually offers support to her neighbors, friends, and family.

Mrs. Stevenson cherishes her family. She married the late George W. Stevenson. They had four sons: George Stevenson, Jr., James Stevenson, Authur Stevenson, and Levern Stevenson (all deceased), and two unique daughters, Clara Mae Stevenson Pough and Reather Bell Stevenson Pough. Mrs. Stevenson has 34 grandchildren, 50 great grandchildren, and 48 great-great grandchildren. She currently resides with her daughter Reather Bell in North, SC.

Please join me in recognizing Mrs. Ella Yon Stevenson as she celebrates her 100th birthday.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JULIA CARSON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 4, 1999

Ms. CARSON. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably absent on Wednesday, March 4, 1999, and as a result, missed rollcall votes 31 and 32. Had I been present, I would have voted "yes" on rollcall vote 31 and "yes" on rollcall 32.

MIAMI'S CEDARS MEDICAL CENTER RANKED AMONG NATION'S BEST

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 4, 1999

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize Miami's own Cedars Medical Center for having been named one of the top 100 hospitals for 1998 by the Health Care Industry Agency (HCIA) and William M. Mercer Incorporated.

For 38 years, Cedars Medical Center has provided top quality health care to the many patients and residents of South Florida and, in fact, 1998 was the second consecutive year that Cedars Medical Center was ranked as a national benchmark in an annual study entitled 100 Top Hospitals: Benchmark for Success. This annual study conducted by HCIA and Mercer's health care provider consulting practice identifies U.S. hospitals that deliver cost-efficient and highest quality medical care, and today South Florida is proud to pay tribute to Cedars Medical Hospital for having been nationally recognized for its ability to always exceed the needs and expectations of their patients and for continuing to commit itself to excellence.

In addition to being nationally ranked in an analysis of over 3,000 acute-care hospitals across the country, Cedars Medical Center received Mercury awards for its superior overall performance in the specializations of orthopedics and oncology, based on a new study of 21 Miami area hospitals, released by America's Health Network.

I congratulate Steven D. Sonenreich, CEO of Cedars; John H. O'Neil, Jr., Chairman of the Board; Dr. Luis Pagan, Chief of Medical Staff, as well as every employee and member of Cedars for their individual important and unforgettable contributions and for their many sacrificial efforts that together enabled Cedars Medical Center to be among the finest in our country.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. HAROLD ROGERS

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 4, 1999

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Speaker, on March 2, 1999 I was unavoidably detained and was not present for roll votes #29 and #30. Had I been present, I would have voted aye on roll call vote #29 and aye on roll call vote #30.

RELIQUIDATION OF CERTAIN ENTRIES OF SELF-TAPPING SCREWS

HON. CURT WELDON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 4, 1999

Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation to provide for the reliquidation for certain entries of self-tapping screws and to correct an error of omission made by the U.S. Customs Office in Philadelphia, PA.

In August of 1993, a customs broker in my district entered industrial screws for liquidation at the Port of Philadelphia under the Harmonized Tariff Schedule provision 7318.12, a provision for wood screws. While the customs broker disagreed with the U.S. Customs Service's position to assess these screws under this provision, the broker did as directed to minimize friction. The company believed at that time that the screws fit a different description and that a lower rate of duty applied. As a result of the Customs' assessment, however, the rate of duty on the imported screws more than doubled from 6.2 percent to 12.5 percent.

In 1996, the U.S. Court of International Trade agreed with the customs broker and ruled that the U.S. Customs Service was incorrect in its classification of the merchandise as a wood screw and that the importer was due a refund. While the U.S. Customs Service did pay a refund on some of the entries, a clerical error in their Philadelphia office prevented several entries from coming properly before the court for judgment. As a result, those entries were not included in the report even though they are subject to the same ruling.

Mr. Speaker, I introduced this legislation last year with the intention of including it in the Miscellaneous Trade and Tariff Correction Act. It is my understanding that it was not included in that legislation in the last session because it was opposed by the Customs Service which cited that it posed an undue administrative burden on them. Currently, Mr. Speaker, if you do not include the interest on that money, the U.S. Customs Service has imposed \$106,000 worth of burden on this local business even though the court has ruled against them on this issue.

The U.S. Customs Service currently has more than \$100,000 that it simply has no right to. With that in mind, I will look forward to having this bill included in legislation to correct similar problems, with the full support of the Administration.